WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 22

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1983

Nkomo Flees,

In Botswana

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

ported Wednesday to have fled into exile in neighboring Botswana.

He apparently told the authori-ues there that he bad crossed the border in daylight, for their an-nouncement said he arrived Tues-

BULAWAYO. Zimbabwe

s Given Shelter

ESTABLISHED 1887

Reagan Cites Soviet Power In Backing Defense Budget

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan accused Soviet leaders Wednesday of "using their military power to extend their influence and enforce their will inevery corner of the globe" as he marked the release of a new U.S. government booklet giving what it called the facts about the Russian

Mr. Reagan's prepared remarks "Soviet Military Power" was re-were part of the administration's leased for publication at the start public relations offensive to con-vince the American public and Congress that it would be unsafe to

substantially cut the president's are details about the Soviet nuclear \$274-billion military budget. and conventional forces. The re-

Tass assailed President Reag for his anti-communism and stand on nuclear arms. Page 2.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger joined in the campaign by alleging at a Pentagon press conference that the Soviet Union was bent on "world domination."

of that press conference. in the booklet, the Defense Intelligence Agency gives what it says

and conventional forces. The re-

the booklet, in briefing reporters Tuesday on the agency's findings, said his own opinion after reading the secret information was that So viet forces "don't have an edge" over U.S. strategic forces. "Strategically we are better," he

. His conclusion caused laughter among reporters and consternation among Pentagon officials.

On Wednesday a "supplementa-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Thomson Loses Bid for Grundig, Buys 75% Interest in Telefunken

PARIS - France's nationalized Thomson-Brandt, rebuffed in its bid for Grundig, West Germany's largest consumer-electronics com-pany, said Wednesday it had ac-quired 75 percent of Telefunken; a smaller West German consumer-

electronics company.

Thomson's move followed notification from the West German Cartel Office in Berlin that the bid for Grundig conflicted with West German antitrust law. The decision, which had been expected, was made public by the companies

The ruling on the Grundig bid and Thomson's decision to refrain from appealing it to the West German government were viewed by industry sources as a blow to the French government's goal of creating a European solution to compention from Japanese and U.S. elec-

Telefunken was a subsidiary of AEG-Telefunken. Thomson and AEG said they had agreed not to disclose the purchase price.

Authoritative European industry sources said the amount was con-siderably below the 800 million siderably below the 800 million anally, are sphi country between Deutsche marks (\$330 million) the Victor and Theor. Follow the morally offered to pay for 75.5 percent of Grundig and we are relatively satisfied."

Telefunken is roughly half the said Jean-Daniel Pigasse, director size of Grundig and employs about of communications for Thomson, 4,000 people compared with

4,000 people, compared with 30,000 at Grundig, Thomson said. Thomson's acquisition of Tele-funken, effective March 31, must be approved by the Cartel Office within four months.

Authoritative West German antitrust problems as the Thomson

bid for Grundig.
"There should be no great oppo-"There should be no great opposition on antitrust grounds in this position in the West German color case," said a West German official, indicating the decision could be made soon after cartel authorities have examined the application.

A senior West German executive elose to the negotiations said: "The sion in Bonn, Mr. Pigasse said. French wound up with a good, but second-best answer — with a Japanese flavor."

With the acquisition of Telefunken, Thomson's 21-percent share of the West German color

The executive, who declined to television market will rise by only 5 change its view, but a executive be identified, was referring to Telepercent, which is just slightly more said that "while it is still too early

By John Vinocur

iention to make cuts in the army's

manpower and missions.

A statement by Defense Minister

Charles Hernu suggested that Gen-eral Jean Delaunay was being dis-

ciplined for his comment in De-

cember that the reductions would

"lead to an army diminished in

There must be discipline in an

stances would have left the post

next year, handed in his resigna-

of French forces would be reduced.

must involve nuclear deterrence.

Stressing that the essential ele-

government's announcement was three corps.

htical authorities."

Army's Chief of Staff

Is Replaced in France

PARIS — The chief of staff of General Imbot was being appoint the French Army was replaced ed "in this spirit and in order to Wednesday following his complaints about the government's intention to make cuts in the army's

size, weakened in its structure, ag. French armed services is put by the ing in its equipment and affected in Defense Ministry at 577,884 men,

army," Mr. Hernu said after at- that because of budgetary cons-

tending a cabinet meeting at which traints the army's troop level will

he named General Rene imbot to probably be reduced by as much as be the new army chief of staff. 35,000 soldiers over a 10-year perione cannot be of another mind od. That would likely involve the

than the policy decided by the po-

hashly prepared; it appeared un- A letter General Delaunay wrote

likely that the leadership would stating his objections to the cuts seek a potentially emberrassing po-

litical development just days before closed in December. In France, un-

Sunday's second round of balloting like the United States and West

in nationwide municipal elections. Germany, complaints by generals

papers reported that General Desions are unusual and are regarded

In announcing the change, Mr. tive last summer that referred to cuts of 30,000 men and a reduction

nowledgement to date that the size of about \$1.8 billion in equipment of French forces would be reduced during the 1984-88 period.

launay, who under normal circum- 25 a breach of confidence.

Two opposition morning news- about government funding deci-

There were some hints that the dissolution of one of the army's



son will acquire as part of the

The Berlin operation is based en-tirely on the technology of Victor Co. of Japan. The remaining shares in the plant, which produces roughly 200,000 videorape recorders au-

AEG-Telefunken's debt plan is nearly completed. Page 11.

He explained that the Cartel Office's rejection of Thomson's sources said Wednesday that they bid, contained in a 15-page letter doubted it would present the same sent to both Thomson and Grundig on Monday, was based entirely on the fact that the two companies television market. From the antitrust viewpoint, this is unaccept-

"Given cartel arguments, there was no reason to appeal" the deci-

Mr. Hernu said: "It's obvious

we've got to reduce and modify the

General Delaunay declined to

talk to reporters about his depar-

ture, but in addressing an officers' seminar be said "I am leaving the

army not to abandon you, but to

protect you." He did not elaborate.

with 311,166 in the army.

The official strength of the three

French armed services is put by the

Military sources have reported

and an armored division and the

In the letter, General Delaunay

said he received a ministerial direc-

ment of French military spending simple evolution but a deep trans- sponsibilities in the hands of the

lips, the Dutch electronics compa-

Had Thomson's initial proposal materialized, Thomson and Grundig would have wound up with 46 percent at the West German color television market. Philips played a key, behind-the-scenes role in blocking Thomson's bid to acquire Grundig, primarily by refusing to relinquish its 24.5-percent share in Grundig, despite urgings to sell its share by both Max Grundig, the company's founder, who originally agreed to sell his shares to Thomon, and Alain Gomez, chairman

Shortly after Philips decided to maintain its Grundig share in late February, Mr. Pigasse said, "we seized on the opportunity" to complete negotiations for the acquisition of the services of the sequisition of the sequisities of the sequisition of the sequinity of the sequinity of the sequiples of tion of Telefunken, which he said

had been initiated by Grundig.
Grundig suspended its negotiations with Telefunken in January amid reports that the Cartel Office would oppose the move. The maiter for us is dead," a senior Grunhig executive said Wednesday.

The Thomson-Telefunken agree ment was signed late Tuesday by Mr. Gomez and top officials of AEG-Telefunken, which will retain a 25-percent share in the subsidiary company that has been buildened by losses during the past few years and by weakened sales in West

Germany and abroad.

Thomson officials in Paris declined to say what they intended to do with Telefunken and empha-sized that they had not abandoned plans to build a videotape-recorder plant based on "European" technology. But the officials declined to say when or where such plans

Meanwhile, Philips officials in Eindhoven said it was "possible" that the company might seek to in-crease its shareholding in Grundig but that such a decision could only be made after Philips had studied the Cartel Office decision rejecting

the Thomson bid.
In 1979, the Cartel Office rejected Philips's bid to abtain more than its current share of Grundig. Anthoritative West German industry sources said Wednesday that they doubted the office would funken's 33-percent shareholding than the 25-percent share held by to tell how Philips and Grundig in a videotape recorder assembly Grundig and is more than double will relate to each other in the fuplant located in Berlin that Thom-the 12-percent share held by Phiture, there will be movement."

Jean Delaunay

duction of its global operational capability and its flexibility."

By his calculations, the reduc-

tions would mean dissolution of 30

regiments, the closure of 20 garri-

sons and the reduction in size of a

ferred to the directive as a "work-

It is generally understood, how-

ever, that the emphasis on nuclear deterrence will require a new order

of battle and a command system

that tends to de-emphasize the

The Defense Ministry later re-

dozen others,

during the 1984-88 period.

Overall role of the army, placing some of its previous nuclear re-

formation of the army," and "a re- armed forces chief of staff.

Eregli. Survivors blamed Turkey's worst mine disaster in 50 years on official negligence. The authorities were accused of failing to carry out safety checks properly. **Violence Greets Carter** On Trip to West Bank

Bank and in the Arah sector of Jerusalem on Wednesday when Palestinians took to the streets in protest the visit of former President Jimmy Carter of the United

meeting with the city's Arab mayor, Elias Freij, a Palestinian moder-

Israeli troops watched from rooftops to guard against distur-bances, and soldiers on the ground stopped a group of Palestinian youths from rolling a flaming tire into Bethlehem's central square moments before Mr. Carter ar-

A spokesman for the Jerusalem police, Ziv Rotem, said 13 youths were arrested after stoning police cars and marching in the walled Old City of Jerusalem. The military command said five Israelis were burt in three separate attacks in the Hebron area.

Mr. Carter was forced to alter his itinerary on a heavily guarded tour of ancient shrines of Judaism and Islam in the Old City, Israel radio reported. The police fired group of demonstrators. Palestinian radicals revile Mr.

The Associated Press Carter as an author of the Camp BETHLEHEM — Violent dem- David accords, which led to the onstrutions broke out in the West peace treaty between Israel and

MASS FUNERAL - Relatives and friends bear the coffins of 98 miners killed

Monday in two gas explosions in a Turkish coal mine near the Black Sea port of

Bethlehem University students boycotted classes to protest Mr. Carter's visit and barricaded themselves inside the walled campus, throwing bottles and stones over After a 30-minute delay. Mr. the walls to keep Israeli troops Carter arrived in Bethlehem for a sway. The soldiers fired tear-gas canisters onto the campus.

> A student, masking his face with headscarf, said the protests should show Mr. Carter that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the only representative of the Palestinian people. Wheo president, Mr. Carter was bound by a U.S. promise to Israel not to recognize the PLO, but he met with PLO one around the walls of the Old officials in Cairo before coming to

The Israeli Defense Forces said three soldiers were slightly burt by glass fragments when their car was stoned south of Hebron, and two

shots in the air to disperse one in Hebron stone barricades were erected on the main road.

INSIDE

reportedly asked conservative Republicans to persuade the president not to fire her. Page 3.

Arriving in Haiti, the Pope condemns injustice and misery and asks a reawakening. Page 4

■ Treasury Secretary Regan concedes that there is little chance Congress will appropriate all the money now being sought for the IDA. Page 11.

Turkey, moving uncertainly toward democracy, is the subject of an economic political and military profile. Page 75.

Mr. Carter arrived in Israel on Tuesday and met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign

The military command said pro- cently published memoirs. The for- surprised if we stay another two or tests erupted in Nablus. Hebron. mer president wrote that Mr. Begin Halhoul and Yatta in the West was "recalcitrant" and never gave

EPA chief Anne M. Burford

SPECIAL REPORT

jog around the walls of the Old be viewed as better than the results allies, would not significantly im-City, Mr. Carter met with Defense of OPEC's meetings in December prove demand. Minister Moshe Arens.

Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

that led to the Israeli-Egyptian After beginning the second day peace treaty.

him from the cabinet. And it came only three days after he accused Mr. Mugabe of seeking to have him killed. The charge was provoked by a hailed as the father of Zimbabwe's independence movement, was re-

raid by an army search party oo his residence in Bulawayo on Saturday. Mr. Nkomo was not there when soldiers of the 5th Brigade, a North Korean-trained combat unit with special ties to Mr. Mugabe's party, burst into the house. But his driver was shot and killed.

day afternoon. It was learned here. The incident, which was not rebowever, that he was driven late ported in Zimbaowe's semi-official Tuesday night from a hiding place on the outskirts of Bulawayo and ess until three days after it occurred, followed weeks of reports then crossed the border on foot that Shona-speaking government with three companions.

The office of Botswana's presiforces were indiscriminately killing Ndebele-speaking villagers in the countryside north and west of Budent, Quett Masire, issued a carefully worded announcement that said Mr. Nkomo "intends to relawayo on the merest suspicion of ties to the guerrilla force that once main in Botswana temporarily fought under Mr. Nkomo's banner. while he explores possible ways of

Church and welfare groups have assisting to resolve the situation in furnished the government with spe-cific details of more than 200 such his country."
[A Western dipiomatic source in Ilings, while unofficial estimates Gaborone, the Botswanan capital, of those killed by government said Mr. Nkomo bad met with troops in the past six weeks range between about 400 and 1,000. President Masire on Wednesday

morning after crossing the rugged bush country by Land-Rover to en-The crackdown was aimed at armed deserters from the national ter Botswana. The Associated Press army members of the minority Ndebele group, who fled last year into rural Matabeleland, as the Botswanan officials would not elaborate on how Mr. Nkomo made the trip or say whether be western part of the country is known, after the prime minister was in Gaborone or elsewhere in pushed Mr. Nkomo out of the government and ordered the arrest of Mr. Nkomo, who is 66. corputhe two top officers from the old lent and suffering from high blood Nkomo guerrilla faction. Dumiso pressure, was said to have trekked

Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku. The deserters, who seem to operate in small bands without a command structure to coordinate their activities, have been responsible for sporadic acts of terrorism, including attacks on white farmers and the abduction of six foreign tourists who were never released.

As government forces struck oack, Mr. Mugabe and his col-His flight came a little more than a year after Prime Minister Robert leagues tended increasingly to Mugabe, with whom he had an unidentify the so-called dissidents easy alliance in the final stages of the independence struggle, purged (Continued on Page 2, Cel. 3)

OPEC May Overrule **Dissenting Minority**

By Bob Hagerty International Herald Tribune

the country.]

were out of danger.

for three miles with his vounger

companions until they felt they

Botswana's carefully worded an-nouncement said Mr. Nkomo

would stay there a short time "to explore possible wave of assisting to resolve the situation in his coun-

meet that seemed extremely difficult to resolve.

Some ministers suggested that ket. the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would settle for its benchmark price of \$34 a barrel an agreement among most memfor Saudi light crude. Iran will acbers, rather than all, on a strategy aimed at putting a floor under falling oil prices.

thought an accord could be a unified stance, it would probably and January, when no agreement could be salvaged.

Despite bitter disputes among members, several oil ministers expressed determination to go on talking. Sheikh Mana Said al-Otei-Israelis were hun — one seriously enough to be hospitalized — when hit by stones in Hebron.

Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The meetings were described as friendly despite Mr. Carter's harsh assessment of Mr. Begin in his related to the saudi Arabians.

three or four days." Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Bank. Crowds of Arab youths him a pleasant surprise during the Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said threw stones in all four towns, and 13-day Camp David summit with he expected an agreement soon. "I in Hebron stone barricades were President Anwar Sadat in 1978 think we will reach an agreement no matter what you hear." be said

second day of meetings among all

13 OPEC members. But what the reporters were LONDON - OPEC ministers hearing did not appear particularly pressed on with oil price talks here promising. Iran announced a comromise proposal Wednesday that highlighted the divergence of ideas on how to cope with a glutted mar-

If OPEC agrees to try to defend cept an output quota of 2.2 million barrels a day, down from the 3.2 million it demanded in January, ac-An Arab minister said he Cording to the deputy Iranian min-

ister. Abhas Honardoost. The offer reflects the belief reached among at least 11 or 12 of the 13 members. While such an agreement would lack the force of a price cut of \$4 or \$5, as proposed by Saudi Arabia and its Arab Gulf

But Iran has been selling oil well below \$30 in an attempt to increase us sales. If Iran could persuade the Saudi Arabians to keep selling at \$34. Saudi sales would probably plunge further. That would suit the Iranians, who are bitter rivals of

The Saudi Arabians, bowever have warned that they will not be undercut and that, as OPEC's higgest producer, they could win a

in any case, an attempt to defend the \$34 price would clash with Nigeria's position. Nigeria broke ranks with the rest of OPEC last month, cutting its price by \$5.50 to \$30, to undercut a move to \$30.50 by Britain, which does not belong to OPEC. OPEC sources say Niger-

ia has resisted pressure to nudge its price back up by 50 cents or so. If Nigeria stays at \$30, the Saudi cutting their price to \$29 or \$28.50. That margin is necessary to reflect differences in quality and transport costs, the Saudi Arabians maintain.

Adding to the discord, Algeria's state news agency distributed an editorial Wednesday urging OPEC to defeno the \$34 benchmark around which other OPEC prices are supposed to be aligned.

Pressure for price cuis, the agency said, comes from "concerted nd persistent manauvers" by Western nations. But OPEC should be able to support the \$34 price through a "common and unanimously accepted policy."

Such a policy should include aid to OPEC's poorer members. Algeria said. That point is part of an old OPEC argument about whether the The American, Michael David richer members, such as Saudi Ara-

Qatar's oil minister. Sheikh Abthough a report by the Salvadoran dul Aziz bin Khalifa al-Thani, told military said he was killed while reporters: "I think there will be a price cut. for surc." Reminded of Salvador reportedly showed that Iran's position he said such a cut the fatal shot had been fired from would probably go through with majority approval.

Reagan May Seek to Boost Salvador Aid Again

parently would be earmarked for greatly expanded training of Salva-doran forces at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Such a program apparently would be designed to ease public and congressional concern Reagan may send large numbers of new military advisers to El Salva-

ing document" whose views were not final. Details of the reductions are expected to be released later their own country.

> reported Wednesday from Wash- their taking part in elections. reported wednesday from washington.] The new aid approach was disclosed as congressional leaders that short-circuit the democratic El Salvador's deputy foreign less than two feet away.

But, while the term "dialogue"

Central American policy. Reuters rillas a share of power without lion it had sought.

that he said the bulk of the money

The president began describing the situation as a crisis a little more

Leaders of both parties who at- nesty in August to smooth the way Arabians will probably insist on

The minister, Alejandro Gomez Vides, also said in an interview that a peace commission, consisting of church, union and human rights representanves, would be set up to devise ways for leftist guerrilla parucipation in the election.

discussed earlier.

U.S. officials said that bringing the Salvadorans to the United States could cost as much as 10 and its rebel opponents. times more than training them in

In an apparent bow to the con-gressional concerns, he and other they added, he said the administra-U.S. officials also took what tion also wanted to provide \$15 sounded like a more flexible ap-million for ammunition and \$35

proach toward negotiations be-million for "consumable" supplies.

than a week ago, after Congress suddenly began appearing fre-failed to pass a foreign aid bill. In-[The White House said Mr. quently in administration pro-stead Congress adopted a commu-Reagan is to announce Thursday nouncements Tuesday. Mr. Reagan ing resolution that gave the admiohis decisions on further military made clear that he still opposed istration \$26 million for the present aid to El Salvador and on overall any talks that might give the guer- fiscal year rather than the S61 mil-

The family of an American killed by Salvadoran soldiers has charged that the U.S. government has delayed investigating the death to protect its contention that El Salvador is making progress in human rights. The New York Times reported from Los Angeles.

Kline, a former San Diego resident. bia, should sacrifice more to help was shot dead Oct. 13 by soldiers the poorer ones. who removed him from a bus. Altrying to escape, an autopsy in El

told Mr. Reagan Tuesday that process and carve up power behind Congress probably would reluctantly approve his request for more funds, but only if he agreed to certain conditions. The conditions reportedly would remain the White House to give as By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON -- President Ronald Reagan has told congressional leaders that the administra-tion may seek \$110 million in addi-tional military aid for El Salvador rather than the \$60 million it had

Most of the extra \$50 million apthe United States that Mr.

require the White House to give as-surances that no U.S. military per-also said they were told that the sonnel would be sent into combat price for such a consensus might be somes would be sent into country price for such a conscisuos might be aituations and to promise greater almost double what the indministration to the conflict.

"We will not Americanize this said Defense Secretary Caspar W. conflict." Mr. Reagan was quoted Weinberger gave a breakdown of as saying aboard Air Force One as the estimated needs, which added the flew later Tuesday to Orlando, up to \$110 million. They reported

tween the Salvadoran government

A Step Back to 1980: Reagan Woos the Religious Right

New York Tones Service WASHINGTON - Talking of morality to a degree that presidents usually avoid, President Ronald Reagan has adhered not only to old-fashioned religion but to old-fashioned political wisdom: "Dance with the girl you came in with."

Before he got to the nuclear freeze issue and the pussages on a God-fearing America and a godless Soviet Union. Mr. Reagan's speech Tuesday to the meeting of the National Association of Evangelicals in Orlando, Florida, sounded the themes that won him suppose from the religious right in his 1980 election. port from the religious right in his 1980 election.

In speaking against abortion and for school prayer and identifying himself as one of the "many Godfearing, dedicated, noble men and women in public Mr. Reagan appealed to a constinuency that seemed, after his election, to have retired to the politi-

To Paul Weyrich, a conservative who has urged Mr. Reagan to hew to the social issues that drew ordinarity nonvoting evangelicals to the polls in 1980. Tuesday's speech "might as well bave been a declaration of

could fairly be interpreted as another in a series of signals that a candidate is talking."

meant to construct a wall of hostility between government and the concept of religious belief itself."

Mr. Weyrich, who heads the Committee for the Sur-**NEWS ANALYSIS**

vival of a Free Congress, said be told Mr. Reagan Monday to emphasize the moral arguments against a nuclear freeze. He also said: "If Ronald Reagan had sounded like that in 1982, the Republicans wouldn't have lost as many seats as they did."

Mr. Reagan's campaigning in November concen-trated on defending his economic policies. There was little evidence of interest in the election from the Protestant evangelicals who appeared to have voted in unusually heavy numbers two years before.

But on Tuesday. Mr. Reagan sounded like the candidate who in 1980 said in a Dallas speech, "The First Amendment was written not to protect the people and their laws from religious values, but to protect those values from government tyranny.

In Orlando, he said, "When our Founding Fathers ty-two percent of the others surveyed said they did, dent's course and fight for these issues."

That passage introduced a pledge to campaign for a constitutional amendment to allow organized prayer public schools. "Let our children pray."

He also promised to fight in the courts recent judi-cial decisions that have prevented his administration from informing the parents of young people who get contraceptives from family planning clinics that receive federal aid.

the audience to whom his appeal for support was directed. But in September a New York Times-CBS said the ambivalence with which the political right News poll found that white Protestants who said they attended church regularly did indeed support school prayer and oppose abortion more strongly than the rest of the public

That view was backed by a high-ranking Republi-can strategist who asked not to be named. He said, "It churches from government interference. They never a constitutional amendment prohibiting abortion, compared with 25 percent of the others.

But the Protestant group was barely less approving of a freeze on the deployment and production of nu-clear weapons. Sixty-four percent supported a freeze, while 70 percent of the others surveyed did.

while 10 percent of the others surveyed did.

However, Mr. Reagan sought to connect his audience's religious concerns with his opposition to a freeze, going from "we will never abandon our belief in God" to asserting that a freeze would be tolerable only if it would "freeze the Soviets' global desires."

A high-regular Regulation restraint end Transform

A high-ranking Republican strategist said Tuesday receive federal aid.

National polls do not identify clearly the beliefs of Mr. Reagan's ues to the religious conservatives who

prayer and oppose abortion more strongly than the rest of the public.

In a survey of registered voters, 79 percent of the churchgoers backed a school prayer amendment. Sixture parents of the other survey o

Tass Assails Reagan On Arms Race Views And Anti-Communism

Reagan's speech Tuesday to Christian evangelicals showed that his provides for U.S. military superioradministration thinks only in terms ity.

Tass continued: "The administration and balliones linof "confrontation and bellicose, lu-

da, called the Soviet Union an "evil would only hurt the United States, race and for freezing nuclear arsewhich must seek peace through nals."

tarism of the present Washington administration and of its relucadministration and of its reluctance to seek mutually acceptable added, "Reagan is invoking 'religagreements with the U.S.S.R. to lous morality to try to justify the curb the lethal danger of the arms arms race, pronouncing the huildrace for mankind."

"Admitting that the peoples of a good thing.
"Such fits of anti-Soviet, bellithe world live in a perflous age." Tass said, "the White House boss cose hysteria cannot, however, at the same time underscored his change the public's attitude to the determination to 'build up Ameri-ca's military might' by spending administration." fresh hundreds of billions of dol-

lars to achieve these ends."

By Ralph Blumenthal New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Justice

Department has found evidence to

support a report that Klaus Barbie.

the former Gestapo chief in Lyons.

made several trips to the United States from Bolivia in 1969 and

1970, according to federal officials

and congressional investigators.

The officials said that Attorney

General William French Smith, af-

ter being advised of the findings.

ruled out Justice Department ac-

tion last week on the ground that

no prosecution was likely to result

and that historical inquiry was not

Representative Peter W. Rodino

of reports that U.S. intelligence

agencies protected Barbie after the

war. Nine other members of Con-

gress made a similar appeal last week to President Ronald Reagan.

Giant Cobra Blamed

For Nigeria Blackout

After the war, French courts

the job of the agency.

Barbie Visited U.S.,

Justice Officials Find

three or four trips by Barbie under and Galveston, Texas. Mr. Wilson

the pseudonym Klaus Altmann to played tape recordings of what he

Committee, wrote to Mr. Smith on But according to authoritative law

Feb. 24 to ask for an investigation enforcement officials, a later check

and 1970. Barbie gained Bolivian some of those claims.

at the arms reduction talks in Ge MOSCOW - President Ronald neva, which the Russians have said

natic anti-communism." Tass said tration's course of militarism and confrontation has resulted of late, Mr. Reagan, in his address to the in U.S. religious circles and practi-National Association of Evangelically in all the segments of U.S. cals convention in Orlando, Floripublic, in a sharp increase in antiwar sentiment, calls for establishempire" and said a nuclear freeze ing effective control over the arms

The agency said, "Reagan saw it The Soviet news agency said that fit to show the 'path of truth' to the Mr. Reagan has a "pathological ha-tred" for socialism and commu-deliver to them a lecture demandnism and that his speech "came as ing not to hinder the administraan expression of the extreme mili-tion in its pursuit of the policy of

up of the U.S. military might to be

The agency also expressed outrage at Mr. Reagan's assertion of The state-run agency said Mr. the evils of communism, saying Reagan spoke of the need for the United States to continue search-that the founders and followers of ing for an understanding with the the great doctrine" of Marxist-Leninism "reject every morality be-But, Tass said. Mr. Reagan youd the framework of class con-merely reiterated the U.S. position cepts."

had told him of such travels.

who protested changes in examination requirements. Communist in Cabinet In France to Visit U.S.

PLASTER OF PROTEST - Parking meters on

the Rue de Rennes in Paris were among about 3,500

covered with plaster by striking medical students,

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service

PARIS - Anicet le Pors, a 51vear-old economist with a fondness for bow ties, may be about to stir up a diplomatic homet's nest by becoming the first Communist minister in the French government to visit the United States.

Ostensibly Mr. le Pors, who is minister of public administration the invitation of six American unitwice sentenced Barbie, 69, to death in absentia for war crimes. He was expelled from Bolivia and

The visit which Mr le Pors de-

The visit, which Mr. le Pors describes as "precedent-setting," has already created delicate diplomatic "What I want is a free discussion." returned to France on Feb. 5 to face a trial on a charge of crimes against humanity. That charge, unlike that of war crimes, does not carry a statute of limitations in greeted the entry of four Commu-The evidence of Barbie's visits to ernment in June 1981.

the United States was said to have been discovered after a Vancouver Vice President George Bush said the participation of Communists in the government was "bound to cause concern," while the State Debers gaining possible access to secrets of the North Atlantic Treations of the North Atlanti man said last month that Barbie The Canadian, Robert G. Wilson, who said he became Barhie's hiographer in Bolivia in the early 1970s, said in interviews that Bar-The findings were said to be that hie had said he had visited New government records confirmed Orleans, San Francisco, Houston

long-standing U.S. policy of refus- their men in key positions.

ing visas to Communist Party officials from non-Communist countries in all but exceptional circum-

In the case of Mr. le Pors, U.S. officials appear to have had little choice except to grant him a visa if they wanted to avoid an embarrassing controversy with France.

Mr. le Pors is to arrive in the United States on March 17 and deliver lectures at New York University of the Company of the Co in France's Socialist government, is liver lectures at New York Univer-traveling to the United States at Style Princeton University, George Solidarity's office abroad, in Brus-Washington University, Syracuse sels, said the vote would be encourversities. But in an interview Tues- University, the University of Indiaging to Poles. day he said he also expected to ana and the University of Chicago meet senior members of the before returning to Paris on March

problems in view of the disapproval with which the United States don't expect to change U.S. attinides. I respect their right to their nist ministers into the French government in June 1981. my point of view."
U.S. officials have expressed

and content" of U.S. relations with French commentators have accused the Communists of using A further complication is the their time in government to place

Miami and New Orleans in 1969 said was Barbie's voice making A spokesman for the Justice De- Nkomo Flees Zimbabwe partment's immigration and Na-turalization Service said last month To Refuge in Botswana Jr., Democrat of New Jersey and that a quick check showed no evichairman of the House Judiciary dence to support the assertions.

with Mr. Nkomo's ZAPU party by Klaus Altmann from Bolivia.

Records of two or three other entries into Miami and New Orleans

The state of two or three other entries into Miami and New Orleans

The state of two or three other entries into Miami and New Orleans

The state of two or three other entries into Miami and New Orleans in 1969 and 1970 were found in minister, who offered him the cerefiles kept by investigative agencies, monial position of president at the the officials said. But it is not clear time of independence, has thus time of independence, has thus deepened into hitter ethnic antago-

immigration agency record.

A federal official said the visits For Nigeria Blackout

Reviers

LAGOS — A giant cobra caused a fire at a hydroelectric station, forcing a blackout of most of Niperia on Monday, the state-owned indicates that the state-owned indicates geria on Monday, the state-owned indicate that the visits were Nigerian Herald newspaper report- to a U.S. intelligence agency. indicate that the visits were linked

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eu wednesday.

The newspaper, quoting an official from the power station at Kainji, north of Lagos, said the snake sparked off alestical described intelligence Assence and the Wallschaff alestical described intelligence agency.

showed an entry at Miami in 1969

whether one is a duplicate of the

by Klaus Altmann from Bolivia.

snake sparked off electrical charges from cables when it entered the battery room through electrical conduit pipes.

The power station had to be shut the battery that the battery room through electrical conduit pipes.

The power station had to be shut the battery counterintelligence agent in General Causing the battery counterintelligence agent in General Causing the battery counterintelligence agent in General Causing the counterintelligence agency. snake sparked off electrical charges from cables when it entered the

Shamiyurira charged that Mr. Nkomo had gone abroad 10 "spread lies" about the pacification campaign by the national army.

The allegations of indiscriminate killings were dismissed by the min-ister as "fabrications of his frustrated mind."

Mr. Nkomo tried to slip out of the country last month in order to attend a conference in Prague, but down when the fire started, causing a nationwide blackout that lasted until late Tuesday.

counterintelligence agent in Gerhe was stopped at the airport and briefly detained. It was then that his passport was confiscated. his passport was confiscated. critics concede. to As the news of his flight spread ethnic differences.

Situated next to the new diplomatic and government complex, the Abu Dhabi

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businessman's centre, convention and meeting tacilities up to 1,000.

rapidly through Bulawayo, reac-tions among Mr. Nkomo's follow-ers veered between relief that he was now safe and fears that his departure would only hasten the banning of his party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union — a move cahinet ministers have been threatening with increasing stridency. Wednesday evening, seven of the party's smaller branch offices in Matabeleland were ordered shut.

Immediate fears focused on bundreds of young men who were re-ported to have been trucked to military detention camps after the 5th Kohl's victorious coalition of the Brigade's sweep through Bu- small Free Democratic Party and lawayo's western suburbs last the Christian Social Union, the weekend. A well-placed military powerful Bavarian wing of Mr. source said 900 men were still Kohl's Christian Democrats.

Otto Lambsdorff, the Free Deminister.

Even if Mr. Nkomo's exile does not prove to be permanent, his flight seemed a sad climax to a career in the national movement that lasted more than three decades and was generally dedicated, even his ter in the new Kohl government, critics concede to playing down "We want to continue the coalicritics concede, to playing down

UN Panel Criticizes 'Severe Punishments' **Inflicted on the Poles** said the resolution was "a small

By lain Guest

GENEVA - For the second successive year, Western delegations on the United Nations Human Rights Commission have forced through a resolution criticizing the Polish government for human rights violations.

The resolution, accepted in the 43-nation commission late Tuesday by a 19-14 vote with 10 abstentions, expresses concern at "severe punishments" imposed on Poles convicted of offenses under martial law last year and the suppression of the Solidarity trade union.

The resolution also calls on the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, to reappoint a special envoy to investigate human rights in Poland and report to the commission next year.

The Polish government had adamantly refused to admit Hngo Gobbi, an Argentinian-born envoy, who was appointed by Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar in December, after a similar resolution was adopted in March 1982.

Reading from a prepared text immediately after the vote, Henryk Sokalski, the Polish delegate, described the resolution as "another miscarriage of international justice vis-à-vis my country." He added that Poland would not participate "any form of its implementa-

Richard Shifter, the U.S. delegate, said the vote was "appropriate under the circumstances." He said that the Polish government

tional League for Human Rights, under martial law.

step toward bringing some balance into the work of the UN, a great step for the people of Poland."

In other votes Tuesday the com-mission criticized the government of Iran for "grave" human rights violations, called for a suspension El Salvador conflict and a negotiated settlement between the governsend a telegram to the government of General Efrain Rios Montt in Guatemala calling for a halt to exe-

Iran could mean that Iran would

The resolution stated "profound concern" violations in Iran, specifying "evidence of summary and arbitrary executions, torture, de-tention without trial, religious in-tolerance and persecution."

The vote on Poland followed three hours of debate on proposals by Cuha, Nicaragua and Mozamque to have the item postponed. The vote on the resolution was almost identical to a vote on Poland in the commission last year, with Senegal, Togo, Fiji, Costa Rica, Uruguay and the Philippines join-ing Western delegates and Japan in

upport. Mr. Sokalski, deputy director in Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had pointed out that martial law was permitted under the 1966 international covenant on civil and political rights as long as other signatories were kept informed and martial law was temporary.

But several human rights lobby-Felice Gaer, executive director ists had replied that 3,000 to 4,000 of the New York-based Interna-

Reagan Cites Soviet Power In Defending U.S. Buildup

that it is not for attribution.

In the second statement, the senior official said: "I meant the United States has an edge in the largest sense - society compared to soci-

He added be agreed with Mr. Weinberger's statement that "the nuclear superiority in most import-

The agency's report updates a similar document released by the Pentagon in September 1981.

"If the American people are gram, they must get the straight facts about this threat." Mr. Reagan said. Administration officials said

Ouarrel Erupts Among Bonn **Coalition Parties**

BONN — A dispute developed Wednesday in Chancellor Helmut

ocratic economics minister. quarelled openly with Franz-Josef Strauss, the Bavarian leader who would like to replace Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the head of the Free Democrats. as foreign minis-

tion, but we will not allow ourselves to be pushed around." Mr. Lambsdorff said in a statement reeased by his party. "I am sure the chancellor understands this." He added: "Some potiticians from Bavaria sult bave to tearn it."

Mr. Lambsdorff did not mendon the causes of the conflict. But Mr. Strauss, 67. a former Bonn defens and finance minister, has indicated he is considering trading his post as premier of Bavaria for a job in Bonn and would like to be foreign minister. Mr. Strauss's party also opposes the Free Democratic plan to repay a compulsory loan to be raised from those with higher in-

(Continued from Page 1)

ry statement was release that, like the first one, was issued on a "background" basis, which means that it is not fear which which it is not fear which which it is not fear which which it is not fear which \$6.50 each.

Mr. Weinberger has been under penalty pressure from critics who contend that Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1984 mili-tary request of \$274.1 billion in spending authority and \$238.6 billion in outlays is excessive considering the likelihood that U.S. bud-Weinberger's statement that the Soviets have acquired a margin of set deficits will soon be running nuclear superiority in most important \$200 billion or more.

The defense secretary reportedly pushed the intelligence community to release information on Soviet weapons and forces that had previously been kept secret.

"If the American people are asked to support our defense program, they must get the straight graphs and charts to help it describe what it says are Soviet weap-ons and their capabilities. It also discusses what it says are new

trends in Soviet military strategy.
The agency said the Soviet Un-The agency said the Soviet Un-ion was moving aggressively to seize the military high ground of outer space. In ground warfare, the report said, Moscow is opting for the same kind of highly mobile, deep-penetrating military units that the U.S. Army favors in it plans for future forces.

"On any given day," the report says, "70 to 110 Soviet satellites are in orbit, more than half of which serve military purposes solely."

It continued: "Current evidence

indicates that the Soviets are developing a reusable space system, similar to the U.S. space shuttle, and a smaller space plane. Orbital developmental test flights of the smaller vehicle have already oc-curred. These systems could be in regular use within a decade and will further expand the military flexibility and capability of the So-viet space effort."

As the Soviet Union launches an increasing number of satellites for spying, communicating, navigating and warning of nuclear attack, it is stepping up its efforts to develop a capability to destroy U.S. satellites that do the same things, according to the to the report.

31,400 Volvos Recalled

The Associated Press DETROIT — More than 31,400 Volvos of the 1982 DL and GL models are being recalled because they may have a defective electronic-ignition system that could cause stalling and accidents.

WORLD BRIEFS

Italian Urges U.S.-Soviet Talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo of Italy on Wednesday urged President Ronald Reagan to meet with Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union and to make a new U.S. proposal to the Soviet Union on nuclear weapons stationed in Europe.

Mr. Colombo, after meeting with Mr. Reagan, said: "The president appears oven to as injuried in the source of the source of

appears open to an injection of new energy in the negotiations, open to examining with the allies the problems that would come from it."

He said the West German elections, which strengthened Chancellor Helmut Kohl's redition! Helmut Kohl's political position, also strengthened the Western alliance and "therefore they offer to the alliance the possibility of injecting new energy in the negotiations on Enromissiles while adhering to the commitments undertaken by each ally."

China Is Expected to Free Painter

HONG KONG (AP) - China is to free Li Shuang, an avant-garde painter whose detention in 1981 cansed a diplomatic incident with

France, the Far Eastern Economic Review reported.

The Hong Kong-based weekly said the painter, who was romantically linked with Emmanuel Bellefroid, a French diplomat based in Peking, would be released from detention before the visit to China in May of President François Mitterrand of France. The magazine quoted Chinese sources as saying Miss Li was being

released because she had behaved herself well during her two-year period of "re-education through labor." The Chinese authorities said in November 1981 that Miss Li had been detained for her "blauant violation of Chinese law."

Walesa Attends Unionist's Trial

GRUDZIADZ, Poland (Reuters) — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, attended the trial Wednesday of Anna Walentynowicz, a union member accused of inciting Gdansk shipyard workers

Mrs. Walentynowicz, 53, a former welder and crane driver, pleaded not guilty to charges of continuing union activity after it was banned under the military clampdown on Dec. 13, 1981. The trial was adjourned until Friday, when the verdict is expected. Mrs. Walentynowicz's dismissal from the Gdansk shipyard in 1980 precipitated the strike that led to the creation of Solidarity.

During a break in the hearing, Mr. Walesa walked up to Mrs. Walentynowicz and shook hands with her. A supporter handed her a bouquet of tulips. Mr. Walesa had traveled from his home in Gdansk for a rare of arms supply to both sides in the public appearance since being forced by the authorities to keep a low profile and a negotiat.

ment and guerrillas, and voted to Rwanda to Settle Uganda Refugees

KAMPALA, Uganda (UPI) - Rwanda has agreed to settle more than 30,000 persons who fled to Rwanda from Uganda in September, Uganda

The Iranian delegate, Mohamad

The report said the agreement was part of an 11-point communique Mahallati, warned that the vote on signed by Uganda and Rwanda on Tuesday at the end of a three-day The report said the agreement was part of an 11-point communiqué

neeting in the southwestern Ugandan town of Kabale. revoke its invitation to the United Nations to send an envoy to Uganda agreed to take back any refugees who could prove they were Vigandan citizens. Most of those who fled Uganda were ethnic Rwandans rights issues.

The resolution stated "conformed to take back any refugees who could prove they were Ugandan citizens. Most of those who fled Uganda were ethnic Rwandans who had settled in Uganda 20 years ago to escape tribal and civil strife in Rwanda and many had never changed their citizenship.

56 Arrested in Sudan Coup Plot

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Reuters) - Fifty-six persons have been arrested in Sudan on charges of plotting to overthrow President Gaafar Nimeiri, according to an announcement Wednesday by the official Sudan

The announcement accused Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya of masterminding the coup that was to have occurred Feb. 18. It was put off on Colonel Qadhafi's orders, the agency said.

The arrests came after a period of tension on the Sudan-Libya border. President Nimeiri had said that Colonel Qadhafi was deploying troops, planes and military equipment in preparation for an attack on Sudan. Libya has strongly denied his accusations.

Greens Outline Bundestag Plans

BONN - The radical Green Party outlined a political program Wednesday likely to enliven the new West German parliament elected Sunday. The Greens made clear that even though their 27 seats in the 498-seat Bundestag limited their voting power they intended to make a

major impact. Planned initiatives include a boycott of next month's national census. the disclosure of secret defense documents, peace marches on Geneva.

Moscow and Washington and an investigation of allegations that the major political parties received funds illegally from the Friedrich Flick

industrial conglomerate. Petra Kelly, the party's best-known leader, said she would disclose any secret documents given to her if they were in what the Greens considered the public interest. Miss Kelly cited such examples as planned sites for

For the Record

MOSCOW (UPI) — A British delegation began talks with Soviet officials Wednesday on a 15-year dispute over payment of about \$775,000 (£517,580 pounds) in back property taxes on the Soviet trade delegation building in London.

NAIROBI (UPI) — A private in the disbanded Kenyan Air Force was sentenced to death Wednesday for his role in last August's abortive coup. Edward Omolo, 25, was the 11th Air Force man to be given the death

WASHINGTON (AP) — On the 50th anniversary of the date he was sworn in to Congress, Senator Jennings Randolph, \$1, a West Virginia Democrat, announced Wednesday that be would not seek re-election in

U.S. Senate Rejects **Limiting Air Liability**

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Senate has rejected an international agree-ment that would have increased that the treaty would be approved. airlines' liability in crashes but prevented passengers or their families from suing airlines and claiming that an air crash was the result of

misconduct or negligence.

The major provision of the treaty. known as the Montreal Aviation Protocols, would have in-creased the liability of airlines from \$75,000 to about \$110,000 per pas-

The treaty, written in large mea-sure by U.S. negotiators, was the product of two decades of U.S. negotiations on airline liability issues and had been supported by the Ford Carter and Reagan adminis-trations. It was the first time the Senate has failed to ratify a treaty

in nearly 25 years.
The Senate voted 50-42 Tuesday in favor of the treaty, but the agreement failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote for ratifica-

Critics of the protocols, which also would have permitted nations to create supplemental funds to compensate victims of air disasters or their families, said the treaty set liability rates that were artificially low. The critics, in particular the have permitted victims to recover as much as an additional \$200,000.

The compensation plan, along

on public safety and a sweetheart

lina, who led the opponents of the said the treaty "would have been in eaty.
Senator Nancy L. Kassebaum, and shipping public."

leading advocate, said she had bethat the treaty would be approved. "We worked it very hard," she said, "but the trial lawyers worked it even harder."

The defeat was the first time the

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Senate had failed to approve a treaty since May 26, 1960, when a minor protocol to the Law of the Sea Convention did not win sufficient Senate support.
Sixteen Republicans joined 26. Democrats in voting against the treaty Tuesday. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has twice recommended that the treaty

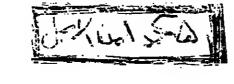
be approved.

Although international law now. sets a limit of liability at \$75,000 incases of passenger death or injury, survivors of air crashes or relatives. of victims of such crashes may sucunder the willful misconduct

Opponents of the treaty had argued that the removal of the "willful misconduct" clause would have implications for the safety of international air travel.

The United States had prepared a supplemental compensation plan that would have increased air tickets by a \$2 surcharge and would

deal for the foreign governments that own airlines — all to the detriment of the American traveling public." said Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Caronal Medium and Medium a in claims for U.S. passengers.



Appeal by EPA Chief To Activists Reported

By David Hoffman nd Charles R. Babcock

li esturicion Post Service WASHINGTON — Anne M. Sariore on his appointment calendars after they were requested.

Mrs. Burford was cited for conservations. Republican activists to urge they were refused at Mrs. Reagan's orter she refused, at Mr. Reagan's orter she refused, at Mr. Reagan's orter she refused, a House subcom-Republican activists to urge fits dent Ronald Reagan to keep her in the job, according to GOP

Mrs. Burford made the appeal to loxic wastes.
Western States Political This claim was undertal 222s, a group of party officials ar. organizers who worked for Mr. Regan's election in 1980. A source attended the Feb. 26 closedwe meeting in Denver said Mrs. regiord was visibly shaken as she - Light support

is could not be learned woemen appeal had any direct result. Since it week later. Mr. Reagan told side that he was unwilling to fire the Burford and he said she could be recommended by the said sh

recome a serious political liability of wrongdoing at the agency.
This confronted Justice Depart-

Timato, a New York Republi- had abandoned her. can Tuesday joined other congres-Perford's resignation.

been total that some documents they are seeking may have been destrayed or removed from agency

der. to provide a House subcomminee with documents on the EPA's \$1.6-billion fund to clean up

This claim of executive privilege was undertaken in part at the urg-ing of the Justice Department, which unsuccessfully filed suit on Mrs. Burford's behalf seeking to block the contempt citation.

Even as Mrs. Burford was appealing to the Republicans to send is could not be learned whether a message to Mr. Reagan, the out-

kep her job as long as she wanted made of mismanagement, conflict of interest and political manipula-Senior Reagan aides have been uon of EPA programs. President seking Mrs. Burford's removal because they say they believe she has partment to investigate all charges

Mrs. Burford received public ment lawyers with a potential conserport this week from Interior flict of interest: They would have scretary James G. Watt, who said to both investigate and defend in a speech in San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Burford, How it was resolved that she was "taking abuse that no more than two weeks later left Mrs. public servant should have to en-But Senator Alfonse M. department and the White House

can Tuesday joined other congres-sonal Republicans calling for Mrs. for Attorney General William French Smith, said that immediate-Meanwhile, congressional Dem- ly after Mr. Reagan's statement, scrats investigating the EPA have Justice Department attorneys be-

Six Families Displaced by Dioxin Move Into Another Tainted Area

New York Times Service KANSAS CITY, Missouri - Six families that moved from lar. AANSAS (11). Missouri — Six lamines that moved from agr imes Beach, Missouri, to a nearby trailer park learned this way. curl hat they bad exchanged one dioxin-contaminated bome for an-

rae iher. Quail Run Mobile Manor in Gray Summit. 35 miles (56 kilomethe ers) southwest of St. Louis, is one of four more sites in Missouri Tachere the ground is tainted by dioxin, state and federal officials at announced Tuesday. That brings to 26 the number of known sites dei n Missouri where the highly toxic waste compound was improp-

t ca'erly disposed of a decade ago.

t fres Tuesday was also the day of the housewarming party at the lar-trailer home of Walter and Reva Wibberg, who moved to Quail

Run after December floods covered Times Beach and bealth offi-Rewials said that dioxin made it unsafe to return.

Uni "It might be a going-away party," Michael Wibberg, 22, said in ing a telephone interview as his mother entertained relatives. "Out of Soy lo sites, we seemed to pick two of them."

But officials announced no immediate action on the latest sites, s merancept to advise those living near them to avoid contact with

Senate's Class of 1980 Gets Rebellious

tough situation."

Reagan to support it.

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - One of them wants \$2 billion spent immediately to finance what President Ronald Reagan derisively calls "makework" jobs. Another accuses the administration of ignoring the hun-gry. A third says the administration is shortchanging mass transit. A bunch of wild-eyed, big-

with increasing frequency is beresy in the choir of the faithful: a rising demand for government action on the domestic front from the Senate Republican class of 1980, the mainstay of his tax-cut and spending-cut victories of the past two gan discussing how to resolve the apparent conflict.

spending Democrats?

"We lost some of the stars in our eyes because we watched the same president who started off in the right direction refuse to make the midcourse corrections that needed to be made," said Senator Mark Andrews of North Dakota, one of 16 Republican senators elected in the 1980 Reagan sweep.

"Instead of being innovative, we saw him with his feet frozen in concrete, his head in the sand, whichway you want to look at it," he said in an interview last week.

Not all are as critical as Mr. Anfood programs, Republicans Dan Quayle of Indiana pressures it to abate. create jobs. Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York criticizes it for cut-senators, the Reagan economic ung transit funding and others program lost some of its appeal as

voice more independent views on inflation declined but most other issues ranging from the military to indicators of economic health day-care centers.

constituent needs intensified by the most of the senators had camrecession, they are advocating a social welfare role for government that the administration had sought

that the administration had sought to shrink during the last two years. As a whole, the 1980 group is still tilted heavily to the right ideo-logically, and most members can he counted on to back Mr. Reagan No. What Mr. Reagan is hearing in many tests of lovalty, It still has ideological purists such as Senators Jeremiah A. Denton of Alabama. John P. East of North Carolina and Steve Symms of Idaho.

The center of gravity, however, is shifting more toward the few who stood out from the start as pragmatists, such as Senators Slade Gorton of Washington and Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire. In retrospect, the class of '80 was

probably never as monolithic as it appeared, especially as it has been portrayed in Democratic rbetoric about the discipline of the new Republican majority in the Senate in

fn their campaigns and early months in office, these Republicans were swept along by Mr. Reagan's momentum, as were most other Republicans. But with the leavening of experience came the drews. But just as Mr. Andrews lec- shock of the long recession, intensitures the administration for cutting fied by high interest rates, both of food programs. Republicans Dan which have only recently begun to

For many of the new Republican

Mr. Quayle said he sees the gov failed to rally. Their mood soured ernment's role as limited but essen-In their own ways, responding to further when budget deficits, which

paigned to eliminate, soared, just says no. hands off, a pure laisfueled by the recession and the adsez-faire kind of approach, it's just simply not going to work in the present economic and political enspending policies.

Mr. Quayle was among the senavironment" he added. tors most alarmed about the reces-What jobs creation is for Mr. Quayle, transit is for Mr. D'Amato sion because his state of Indiana

was an early and severely crippled and nutrition is for Mr. Andrews. Mr. D'Amato went so far as to "I think most of us who come suggest recently that the adminisfrom the viewpoint that there's a certain risk" of too much governtration's continued pruning of transit aid undermines economic ment involvement "are reluctant recovery in the interests of making from a philosophic standpoint to

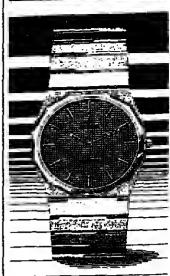
an ideological point.

And Mr. Andrews speaks with get into so-called job-creating programs," he said. "But we don't no less fervor about nutrition pro have any choice. We are in a very

People abroad "are much more Reluctant or not, Mr. Quayle bas impressed by the fact that Ameriplunged in Last year, he co-spon-sored with Senator Edward M. cans can produce enough food to feed ourselves" with a considerable Kennedy, Democrat of Massachuamount left over "than by the fact setts, the Job Training Partnership that we've got a man on the moon Act and helped get a reluctant Mr. or that we can blow the world up 10 times over with atomic weap This year, Mr. Quayle was ons," he said.

among the senators who proposed jobs bills. His program would in-As for domestic food aid, h contends that it takes about \$400 clude the creation of public service to feed a pregnant woman com-pared with \$40,000 to take care of jobs for the short run and several onger-term initiatives aimed at belping states such as Indiana that





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pushing the department to reach some decision last week was anoth-Snow Belt Representatives Decry deadline - Mrs. Burford's scheduled appointment to appear at House subcommittee hearings this week. Regional Tilts in the U.S. Budget At a meeting last Thursday that

By Edward Cowan New York Times Service

and Assistant Attorney General Carol Dinkins, head of the Lands WASHINGTON - Two repre-Division, informed Mrs. Burford sentatives from the Snow Belt told they could no longer represent her the House Budget Committee that President Ronald Reagan's budget before congressional investigating for 1984 would curtail or cancel Mrs. Burford and ber aides came programs that are "an economic lifeline witbout which our states cannot rehuild,"

They recommended that Con-

proposed for economic develop-

ment, jobs and training, renewal of

away with the impression that they had been deserted on the executive privilege claim she had made at the Robert W. Edgar, a Democrat of request of President Reagan and Pennsylvania, and Stewart B. the Justice Department. She let it McKinney, a Republican of Conbe known through aides that she necticut, testified Tuesday on beunderstood the Justice Department half of the Northeast-Midwest was dropping its defense of her in Congressional Coalition, a biparthe executive privilege and contisan group of members of Contempt citation matters too. On Monday, the Justice Depart- gress from Minnesota to Maine.

ment issued a clarifying letter. An EPA spokesman said Tuesday that gress spend more than Mr. Reagan the Justice Department "will defend us on any court action stemming from the executive privilege public facilities, mass transit, food claim, anything before a real live stamps, low-income energy assis-judge. What they won't do is represent her (and the agency) in front of the committees in Congress."

Anne M. Burford

The pressure on the department

grew Feb. 24, when Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., a New Jersey

Democrat and chairman of the

House Judiciary Committee, sent

Attorney General Smith a letter

asking questions about the appar-

ent conflict and requesting internal

documents about legal advice given

The White House was also

aware, officials said, that the Jus-

tice Department was under some

pressure to resolve the problem.

Fred F. Fielding. White House counsel, talked with Deputy Attor-

ney General Edward C. Schmults,

administration officials said. They

added that Mr. Schmults was not

acting on direct orders from the

Mr. DeCair said a large factor

administration officials have de-

scribed as "stormy." Mr. Schmults

Mrs. Burford.

White House.

duce the president's proposed but most Democrats and many Re-funding for the military and for publicans believe a smaller rise, water and energy development, all of which they said confer disproportionate benefits on the South and Southwest.

Representative Edgar recommended that Congress repeal the 10-percent tax cut scheduled for July I and Representative McKin-

nev recommended a deferral. Regional issues will be among many elements in play in the next two months as the 98th Congress debates a first budget resolution for fiscal year 1984, Congressional leaders hope that the Senate and House will adopt their resolutions by March 25, with a joint conference to work out differences next

failed to produce agreement on a military budget.

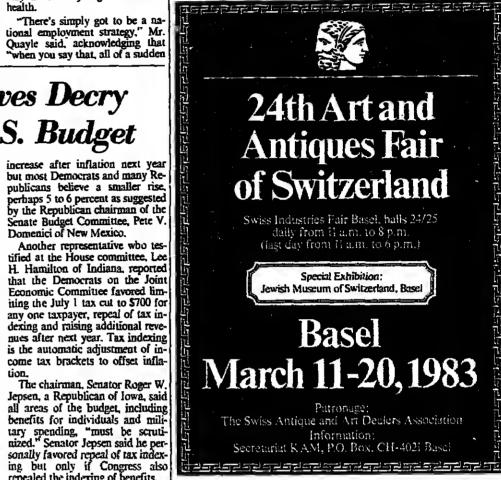
recommended that Congress re-increase after inflation next year perhaps 5 to 6 percent as suggested by the Republican chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico.

may never fully regain economic

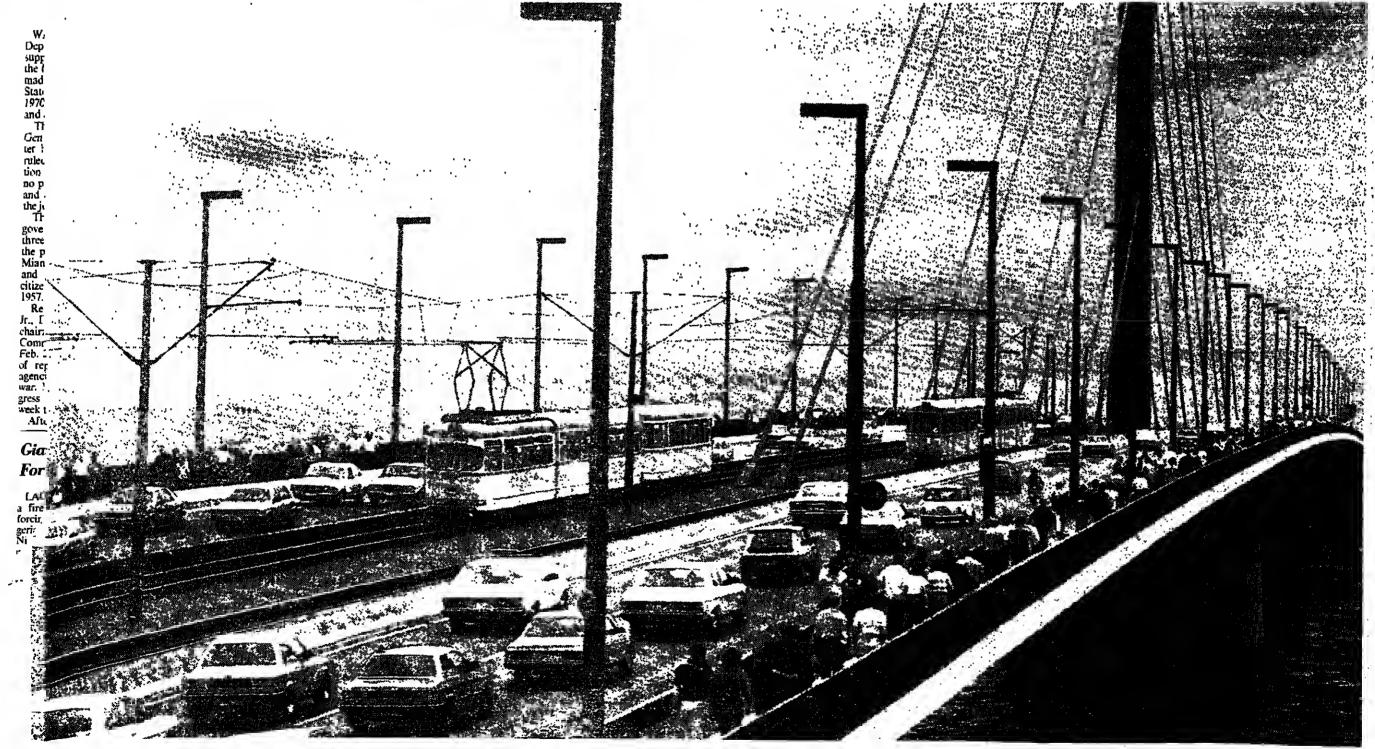
"There's simply got to be a na-

Another representative who testified at the House committee, Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana, reported that the Democrats on the Joint Economic Committee favored limtting the July 1 tax cut to \$700 for any one taxpayer, repeal of tax indexing and raising additional revenues after next year. Tax indexing is the automatic adjustment of income tax brackets to offset infla-

The chairman, Senator Roger W Jepsen, a Republican of Iowa, said all areas of the budget, including Senate aides reported that a benefits for individuals and milimeeting of senior Republican sena-tors with Mr. Reagan on Monday nized." Senator Jepsen said he perailed to produce agreement on a sonally favored repeal of tax index-nilitary budget. sonally favored repeal of tax index-ing but only if Congress also Mr. Reagan wants a 10-percent repealed the indexing of benefits.



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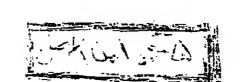
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In Haiti, Pope Assails 'Injustice and Misery,' Urges 'Reawakening'

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiu — Pope John Paul II arrived in Haiti Wednesday and denounced "injustice and misery" afflicting people in the poorest nation of the West-

The pope's airliner landed at the island capital of Port-au-Prince, his tast stop in an eight-day visit to Central America and Haiti. He is to leave for Rome Wednesday

night.
Something must change here. the pope said at an airpon Mass shortly after landing. It was his most strongly worded political and social statement of the journey.

He said Haiti, a mostly black, French-speaking nation that shares the Caribbean island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic, was afflicted by "injustice, excessive inequality, the degradation of the quality of life, misery, hunger, fear of many people.

"I have come to encourage a reawakening, a step forward hy the church for the good of the country." the pope said.

President Jean-Claude Duvalier and his wife. Michelle, welcomed the pope at the Pon-au-Prince airport as hundreds of thousands of Haitians cheered from behind a cvclone fence that kept them well away from the flower-bedecked altar for the papal Mass and the wooden grandstands erected for government and church officials, the diplomatic corps and the local

Earlier, in Belize City, Belize, the pope said Mass before tens of thousands of people at the airpon there. In his sermon he focused on "Christian unity, the unity to which the various churches and ecclesiastical communities are called." His sermon was the only one delivered in English during his

NEW DELHI — Iraq proposed Wednesday that its 30-month war

with Iran should go to arhitration

hy the heads of state of the non-

aligned movement, now holding a

to end the Gulf war only after Iraq

has been hranded as the aggressor

and has agreed to make a cash pay-

Vice President Taha Moheiddin

Maarouf of Iraq said the non-

aligned summit should set up an

arbitration committee whose deci-

sion would be hinding on Baghdad

ment of \$50 billion in reparations.

But Iran declared it would agree

summit meeting here.

As the pope landed, the Vaucan said it had established diplomatic relations with Belize, formerly known as British Honduras.

Buses and trucks began arriving well hefore dawn at the Belize airport. The pilgrims included thou-sands of Mexicans who had traveled from the nearby state of Yucatan and the territory of Quintana

The pontiffs trip included welcomes in Costa Rica and Panama and confrontations with Nicaragua's Marxist leaders and the Prot-

Greeted hy crowds of hundreds of thousands in each country. John Paul consistently spoke for a need to help the poor and the downtrodden. He called for reconciliation and brotherhood to replace violence in the region.
In Guatemala, the pope pointed-

ly chose as one of his audiences the country's Indians. He assured them that they are a race "blessed by God" and spoke out against dis-

In Panama, speaking to poor farmers, he warned: "There are those who are interested in seeing you abandon your work grasping the arms of hatred and struggle against your brothers. You must

And he urged the clergy to stay out of political movements or public office in order to preserve its in-priests.

■ Pope's Visit to Poland

Nonaligned Asked to Arbitrate Gulf War

ahide hy the results of arbitration."

between Iraq and Iran with the

help of Prime Minister Indira Gan-

dhi of India, chairman of the non-

determine which side started the

war in September 1980 and which

was responsible for continuing it.

d Tehran.

delegate to the United Nations and "integrity, soveteignty and free"fraq pledges itself in advance to a leading member of the Iran deledom of choice."

Its task, he said, would be to

aligned group.

A soldier in a helicopter drops flowers on a crowd waiting for the pope in Honduras.

one of the jewels of the French co-

lonial empire. Indeed, in preparation for the

papal visit, the Catholics have con-

centrated more on the government

than on voodoo. Large open-air Masses have been held each eve-

Church, Voodoo Coexist in Haiti

By Juan de Onis

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti Pope John Paul II's last stop on his eight-day trip to Central America brought him Wednesday to this intensely religious country, where Roman Catholic priests are outnumbered 50 to I hy voodoo

Although voodoo beliefs and rites are condemned by Roman The pope will visit Poland June Catholic doctrine, and were once to 12. The Associated Press repon-illegal here, the Catholic hierarchy Catholic doctrine, and were once ed from Warsaw Wednesday. Gen- does not openly challenge the voo eral Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's doo cult. Voodoo, hased on Afrimilitary leader, and Cardinal Jozef can magic, came with slaves Glemp announced his visit after a brought by the French in the 18th century, when sugar-rich Haiti was

gation at the nonaligned meeting.

said the damage caused by Iraqi

This damage must be compen-

sated for," he said, "We demand at

least one-fourth of this sum as a

cash deposit, so that we have an

assurance the Iragis are really se-

Mr. Magrouf told the summit

that Iraq was ready to "accept a

mands which are of a hlackmail na-

rious" about ending the war.

ning in Port-au-Prince's main square, under a huge hillboard lauding the president for life, Jean-Claude Duvalier. One Mass was said for persons who disappeared

In recent sermons, priests have

been critical of corruption, of

after being arrested.

human rights violations, and of daily wages equivalent to \$2.60. In January, six of the seven Haitian bishops signed a pastoral letter that protested the arrest and alleged prison mistreatment of Gerard Duclerville, a prominent lay Catholic worker who organized a Creole-language radio program that often criticized Mr. Duvalier's

The hishops, however, have re-frained from taking a strong public position on voodoo, apparently because they believe a confrontation would be too dangerous for both

François Duvalier, Mr. Duvalier's father, the Roman Catholic hierarchy was repressed and the voodoo priests protected in exchange political support. The French archhishop of Pon-au-Prince was expelled, and the Vatican twice excommunicated François Duvalier.

The voodoo priests themselves, however, have sought to avoid antagonizing the Catholic hierarchy.

Many voodoo elders insist that the haptized and take Communion Most of the figures venerated in voodoo have direct equivalents Virgin Mary is equated to Erzile, mother of gods and mankind, and St. Patrick is seen as Dambala, a deity identified with snakes.

"You can say that Haiti is 80 percent Roman Catholic, 20 percent Protestant and 100 percent voodoo," said Max Beauvoir, a Haitian hiochemist trained at the Sorbonne and Cornell University. Mr. Beauvoir is a Hougan, or voo doo priest. On the night of the pope's arrival, he planned to beat the goatskin drums and gourds in honor of Ferraille, a voodoo spirit, rather than for John Paul,

There are 500 Roman Catholic priests now in Haiti. for a popula-tion of six million people. More than half the priests were born

"For every priest in a rural par-ish there are fifty or more leaf doctors, sorcerers, or voodoo priests, however you want to call it," said Under former President an American priest who has worked in Haiti for 12 years.

The huge turnout expected for John Paul showed, however, that a large number of poor Haitians who practice voodoo are still interested in the church, Emmanuel Adolph, for example, headed for the airport at dawn Wednesday, in a battered station wagon carrying his mother-in-law, wife, two children, and six other relatives.

"I want to see the pope with my own eyes," said Mr. Adolph, a hur-

But superstition lies just below the surface. "I have heard that this will be the last pope, that there will be an end to humanity in his reign." Adolph said. Asked if he believed it, he said: "A little hit."

Lord Boyd, **Ex-Official** In U.K., Dies

LONDON - Lord Boyd of Merton, 78, who as Alan Lennox-Boyd was Britain's colonial secretary from 1954 to 1959, was killed by a car Tuesday while he was crossing a street police said Wednesday.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, a Conservative member of parliament from 1931 to 1960, volunteered for naval service during the war, commanding a motor torpedo boat off the English coast.

In 1951, he became minister of state for colonies, or deputy to the colonial secretary. He was minister of transport from 1952 to 1954, then was named colonial secretary. During his term of office, Britain granted either self-government or independence to the West Indies, Ghana and Nigeria.

He was criticized by the Labor and Communist Parties for his handling of such colonial problems as the Mau Mau campaign against British rule in Kenya and the campaign against communist guerrillas in what was then Malaya. In their attacks, the leftist politicians frequently referred to his championing of the Spanish dictatorship of Franco before World War II.

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In Belgrade Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BELGRADE — The Turkish am-

bassador to Yugoslavia, Galip Balkar, was crifically wounded Wednesday when two gummen amhushed his car in central Belgrade, officials said. There were also unconfirmed reports that a bystander was killed in the attack. Mr. Balkar's driver and severa

other passers-by were wounded, and officials said one of the assailants was hurt in a gun hattle with security forces. The other escaped, they said. The attack was claimed in Athens by an Armenian group. Mr. Balkar, 47, was hospitalized

for brain surgery after the attack, which took place shortly before noon near the building housing the Federal Assembly, Yugoslavia's parliament

One bullet lodged in his head and another hit his spine after en-tering through his right shoulder, doctors at a Belgrade hospital said. They said Mr. Balkar had survived the brain surgery, but was in ex-tremely critical condition.

Reuters quoted hospital sources as saying a student died in a Bel-grade clinic from bullet wounds suffered in cross fire, and that a retired army officer was seriously in-iured. The driver, identified as who have vigorously objected to Necapi Kaja, was recovering from "not so serious wounds," officials among the Christian saints. The at the hospital said. The gunman's condition was reported as serious.

In Athens, a group calling itself

the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide claimed responsibility for the shooting, in a letter to a news agency. That group also claimed the killing in September of Bora Suelkan, an attaché at the Turkish Consulate in Burgas, Bul-

Since 1973, Armenian groups

have claimed responsibility for the killings of 24 Turkish diplomats ahroad. The groups say I.5 million Armenians were massacred by Turks in 1915, but successive Turkish governments have strenuously denied the allegation.

Turk Envoy Saudi Arabia May Buy Shot in Head M-1 Tanks From U.S.

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in response to a request from Saudi Arabia, has begun a program intended to sell M-1 Abrams tanks and M-2 Bradley righting vehicles to that nation, according to administration officials.

The officials said Tuesday that most details of the plan remained unsettled but that the initial phase would begin soon, when Saudi crews arrive at the Armor Center at Fort Knox, Kentucky, to start training. Training on the fighting vehicle, which is an advanced armored personnel carrier, would be conducted by FMC Corp., the

Officials said the plan called for shipping several M-1 tanks to San-di Arabia at Saudi expense during the summer for demonstrations in the desert. U.S. crews will operate tanks with Saudi crews also

taking part, they said.

If the Saudi government decides to go ahead with the purchase, neiations over numbers, delivery and price would commence, the of ficials said. Each tank would cost about \$2 million. The program seemed likely to

arouse opposition from Israel and the American supporters of Israel arms sales to Arab nations in the past. The sale of AWACS radar warning planes caused debate spreading over eight months in Congress, which has the authority to veto arms sales.

But the sale, administration officials contended, would give the United States another visible tie to Saudi Arabia. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has been the administration's leading advo-cate of better relations with Arab

nations, especially Saudi Arabia.
The pending M-I tank sale, officials said, figured in Mr. Wein-berger's recent decision to reject an temgence and operational information gained by the Israelis during the war in Lebanon.

The minustry, including 500 are finding and support four air finding AWACS planes on continuous trol. agreement with Israel to share in-

Among the elements the Israe government requested in return sharing that information, the cials said, was full technical in mation on the M-1 tank. The cials said the Israelis evide: wanted that data to design 32"

tank weapons and tactics. Military officers in the Pentis expressed mixed views about potential tank sale to Sandi Arahi Some feared that producing and delivering a large number of tark to the Saudis would cut into the production run of tanks intended for U.S. forces.

After a long and troubled history of development and testing.

Abrams tank, named for a forecommander in Vietnam, General Creighton W. Abrams, is being of ployed in the army. The 1984 multary budget before Congress color for producing 60 a month, for \$1.8

The Bradley fighting verice named for General of the Arme Omar N. Bradley, the World Wi II commander, comes in two w sions, an infantry personnel carris and a cavalry reconnaissance vehicle. The 1984 budget calls for producing 600 vehicles at a cost of \$388.3 million.

But the military officers said that having the Saudis buy the tanks might help overcome their danaged image and would provide additional information about how they performed in the desert. If the Sauchs buy enough, that would also reduce the cost of each unit, the

try to show interest in buying the Abrams tanks. Switzerland was the first, and it has yet to decide between the M-I and the West German-made Leopard tank.

U.S. military ties to Saudi Arabia have expanded steadily over the years, with about 5,300 Ame, cans related to the military for working there. Of those, 1,000 are in the military, including 500

Fendi's Furs for Sheer Opulence

By Hebe Dorsey

mal Herold Tribu MILAN - The most frequent question at the Fendi fur show here Wednesday was "What is it?" Even familiar furs had a totally un-

Milan Fashions

known aspect. The next remark This season marks the divorce

from reason," said the Fendi press release. They can say that again, for people left the show knocked out by its staggering opulence. It was back to czarist Russia, when ly man from northwestern part of Haiti, one of the country's poorest areas. If this sounds like too much in today's world, it does not seem to faze Fendi's many fans, including Gloria Vanderbilt, who collects them, and Diana Ross, who reportedly huys 12 of them

Karl Lagerfeld, image-maker extraordinaire, who designs for other houses besides Fendi, is obviously at his happiest with these furs. This is where his princely nature and his intense love of luxury can go unbridled. The Fendi-Lagerfeld team has revolutionized the fur industry and each season marks a bold step

This time, the extravagant look included coats down to the ankles and further fluffed up by a steady use of Mongolian lamb. "I love Mongolian lamb." Lagerfeld said later, "because it lends itself to the most extraordinary colorations." In his case, the most amazing was a combination of maroon with deep red drippings - "as if you'd eaten a chocolate with a cherry in it,"

Besides being hig and opulent, the Lagerfeld look was also asymmetrical and a melange of the most improbable furs, such as sable with summer ermine. The asymmetry was carried out in the sleeve treatment, which ended up with a regular sleeve on one side, and a poncho flare on the other. This fur-on-fur treatment included big ruffled shawls, thrown over the shoulders

Lagerfeld also revived summer ermine - a fur associated with royals, notably Queen Mary of Eng-land. Besides the snowy, regal white he also showed a new shade of yellow, streaked with black. The Fendi furs' colors are so original that their secret is jealously kept and pelts are sent out of the country to be dyed. In addition to a chocolate brown

that darkened to the deepest maroon, Lagerfeld showed unusual powdered colors, including the palest of pinks. Fendi also offered more-practical models, such as a string of short, precious, evening jackets of broad black broadtail and mink, the mink worked into shiny and dull stripes

"Fur is fun and not an invest-ment," Lagerfeld likes to say and this was evident in his Mongolian famh coats streaked black and white, as well as in such details as collars that extended down to the waist and doubled as a muff. With the same nonchalant hand, Fendi also offered the ultimate in luxury — coats with the fur inside and the leather outside. The shows Wednesday were well patronized. Lagerfeld, who flew in by private plane, had lunch with Mrs. Amintore Fanfani, wife of It- and a perfume to be launched aly's prime minister, while earlier spring. in the day, Mrs. Max Rabb, wife of the U.S. ambassador to Italy, flew in from Rome to see the Laura Bia-

Two of Lagerfeld's designs for Fendi, as shown in Milani

to help American fashions." Laura Biagiotti is the guardian angel of Italian fashion. With an angelic smile, she keeps delivering white winged dresses that look as if they are going to fly off any min-ute. She had them again this time, made of crisp hlack taffeta but the best moments of this collection were, as always, her cashmere.

giotti show. "Laura is such a dear

wished I could also do something

For behind her sweet exter Biagiotti is a powerhouse and queen of casimere. She desiseveral collections, including a called portrait one, put out by powerful Lanerossi group, and empire includes a speciacular c tle outside Rome, a new boutic in the Trump Tower in New Y.

245 a

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· marine to the second

The collection that Claude M. tana, from Paris, designed Complice is only an appetizer it will sell. His earliest sporty no els were better than his turn-offriend," Mrs. Rabh said, "but I century champagne tunics : ropes of jet, but he injected so, life into the somber Milan so with a bright poppy red. The no important point of the collection the fact that this influential desi er showed not only long but you long skirts. The trend is likely to

Michigan Nun Is Given State Post **Despite Her Defiance of Prelate**

LANSING, Michigan — The Michigan Senate confirmed Sister Agnes Mary Mansour on Wednesday as the state's welfare director, despite an archbishop's orders to her to resign from the job because of her refusal to repudiate state-

funded abortions.

The appointment of the Roman

Transsiberian

September 14 - 28, 1983; purovsk-lrkutsk-Novosibirsk-

Dec. 25-Jan. 6, 1984 remière - the «Winter Moscow-Irkutsk For info, and booking: Intraflug Ltd CH-8127 Forch-Zurich, Switzerland Tel. 1011 980 17 72, Telex 58474 Catholic mm, by Governor Jame J. Blanchard, may ultimately be do cided in the Vatican.

Her religious order, the Sisters of Mercy, said last week that she cakeep the job despite orders by Ditroit's archbishop, Edmund C. Szaka, to resign for failing to condens state funding of abortions for we fare recipients. The 28-9 vote to confirm the

nun's nomination came after a hour of emotional debate.

During the Senate committee hearing Tuesday, Sister Agna Mary maintained ber stand tha she personally opposes abortion but tolerates funding of the proc. dure for poor women.

Sister Agnes Mary, the preside of Mercy College in Detroit, sa she was "very pleased" by the con-firmation. She has been acting d. rector of the department since De

Question: Four letters meaning two-for-one

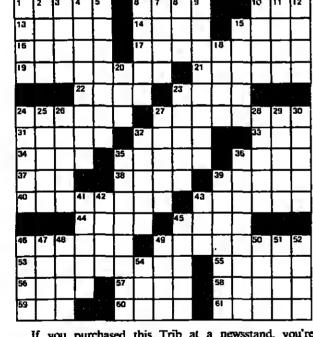
Mr. Maarouf said the committee troops in Iran up to three months

"as well as arhitrating all issues re-lated to the conflict and formulat-ment" hut "will absolutely refuse

ing a comprehensive and final set- to consider any conditions or de-

Said Rajaie Khorasani, Iran's ture and incompatible" with Iraq's

should be established by agreement ago exceeded \$200 hillion.



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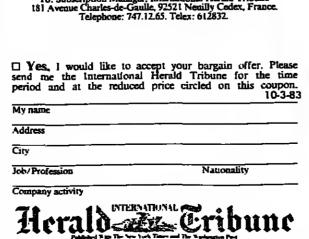
bution points in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong and

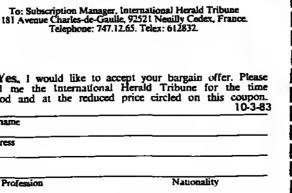
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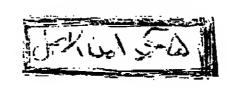
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Ethics in Government

It strikes us, as we read the recurring accounts of alleged slips, slides and lapses of high administration officials, that something has been left out of their job training. They don't seem to have a very clear fix on the generally accepted standards of propriety for people in high government office.

tgnorance of the law, as we were all told early in life, is of course no excuse. But it's still the most popular explanation among officials who have been found using government staff for private purposes, hedging on financial disclosure forms or maintaining questionable ties with private firms. Rita Lavelle, for example, says that, while she knows better now, she never realized there was any impropriety in taking expensive lunches from firms involved in regulatory matters before the EPA.

Arthur Hull Hayes Jr., commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, expresses surprise about concern that there might have been any overlapping between fees and travel expenses from outside groups and reimburse-ment from his agency, Dr. Hayes says he appreciates "that some people in government are supposed to be cleaner than Caesar's wife and all the rest of it, but one also still has in live." By way of differentiating his case from those of others, be adds that, "quite honestly, my time in government is a hiatus."

Hiatus shmiatus - Dr. Hayes has got it all wrong. It is not some people in government who are supposed in be above suspicion. It's all of them. That is a condition the republic is not likely to attain in this millennium or per-

haps even the next. But it ought to be under-stood as the objective, and not just by the lifetime civil servant. It should be understood and embodied by the political appointees who are supposed to set the inne for government.

How do you get people, if not to think this way, at least to be clearly warned as to what the standards are and what is to be expected? Miss Lavelle points to an obvious remedy. When she came to government no one apparently bothered to tell her that EPA, like all the other agencies, has a detailed code of ethics and a designated official to assist in its interpretation. "It's typical of what happens in a lot of people when they come to Washington." she says. "You're not trained; you're not told how to conduct yourself.

For some it will be hard to believe that these basic modes of proper conduct are so exotic and obscure as in require special instruction But let us grant that they may be, and then make sure that we eliminate the excuse.

No doubt some agencies already make a strong effort in see that appointed officials are aware of their obligations. But the practice is far from uniform, So it is up in the White House to see that all current incumbents are suitably educated and to set better procedures for the future. The time to make sure that appointees know what is expected of them is when they are being prepared for their confir-mation bearings. If they think they cannot "live" with the rules, that is the time for them to go live someplace else.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Quango for Democracy

Other Opinion

One of the Reagan administration's better ideas was to enlarge subsidies to foreign democrats and in take the operation out of the secret cupboard. It has already taken steps in that direction. But the project needs a less pedestrian name than Democracy Program and a clearer charter of purpose,
For a name, we still prefer Quango for De-

mocracy, borrowing the British term for Quasi-Autonomous Non-Governmental Organ. And it ought to be: · Wholly divorced from the Reagan admin-

istration's "public diplomacy" campaign against the peace movement (composed mostly of democratsl in Western Europe.

• Entirely separated from the \$65-million

fund for government agencies to arrange visits and training for leaders from (mostly less than democratic) Third World countries. • Clearly distinguishable from the CIA

fronts that used to do this kind of work, often well. The alternative in the modern world is a public foundation, managed by public figures who stand at different points of the democratic spectrum in the United States.

A year ago the administration seemed eager for just such a foundation and asked Allen

Coexistence in Zimbabwe

Mr. Mugabe must be aware that be is not

ruling Zimbabwe in a vacuum. There will be

further pressure in Britain, as in the United

States, for aid to be cut back if he cannot

reach a political compromise with the Nde-

bele. Repression is no alternative. He bas

shown that he is capable of taking brave and

politically difficult decisions on the economic

front — the recent 20-percent devaluation, the

reduction of food-price subsidies and the

freezing of wages as part of an 1MF-approved

austerity package must prove the point. Now

he must be equally forthright in tackling the political crisis. He must restrain the hotheads

in his party who are calling for the "liquida-

tion" of ZAPU, and seek coexistence rather

than confrontation. Otherwise the prophets of

On Arms and Development

Is the form of communication commonly

- The Financial Times (London).

doom will be proved right.

Weinstein, a Georgetown University historian, in design it. Officials like Bill Brock, President Reagan's trade representative, were to lead its board, sitting beside the likes of Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO, Senator Thomas Dodd, Richard Allen and the two major party chairmen. Mr. Weinstein is ready in seek a congressional charter and funding, preferably on three-year cycles to insulate the foundation from political pressure. It is hoped that private gifts will exceed the public support. Such public-private foundations have flour-

ished in West Germany, Because their programs are well-advertised, democrats in other countries can take their money without hidden conditions or embarrassment. Democrats in many places contend with left- or right-wing authoritarians who are well supplied by foreign patrons. As Mr. Reagan said in London a year ngo, the democracies should not hesitate to support their friends, provided they do so openly and without ulterior purpose.

America's Quango for Democracy should have nothing to do with propaganda for near-term U.S. policies. When Mr. Reagan finally makes that distinction, it can proceed.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Geneva Challenge Is Still There

WASHINGTON — There is a danger that the West German elections will be misinterpreted in Washington as signaling that the troubles of the last year or so are past.

There will be a temptation to conclude that the United States should hold firm to its "zerooption" proposal in the Geneva talks with the Soviets on mid-range missiles - that is, insist that any agreement cannot stop short of banning all such missiles, in Ronald Reagan's words, "from the face of the Earth."

Holding firm would be a profound error, for a wide swath of Europeans view such a goal as unrealistic and thus as an obstacle to the gaining

of wbatever may indeed be achievable.

As Vice President George Bush found on his recent trip to Western Europe, the zero-option proposal gains little more than lip service from allies anxious to find some way to avoid accepting more nuclear weapons. Each West European leader put the point differently, but all were in accord: For America to convince Europeans it must now show real flexibility at the Geneva talks, lest Soviet propaganda again sweep the board, as it was doing before Mr. Bush's tour.

Spring is not far off, with its promise of active demonstrations in the Federal Republic against

U.S. missile deployments, vocally supported by the 27 new members of the Bundestag from the Greens party. Chancellor Helmut Kohi may have the votes, but translating them min a mandate for deployment is still a ticklish business.

Equally important in most of Europe is a new

WASHINGTON — Ronald Rea-gan has never been very good

at hiring or firing people. For a man who relies so much on his staff, be is almost recklessly casual about bow he selects many of them, and remark.

ably loyal to them when they stum-

It is not an ideal way in run a gov-

ernment or anything else, but he is not likely in change, and this raises a question: What is the obligation of people like Secretary of Labor Ray-

nond Donovan, Administrator Anne

Burford at the Environmental Pro-

tection Agency, Secretary of the Inte-nor James Watt and Kenneth Adel-man, nominated to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency?

They are all an embarrassment to

the administration, and a barrier to

the work they were appointed to do.

Should they stick to their pride or,

even if it's not their fault, resign and

relieve Mr. Reagan of his mistakes in

even unfair question, Mrs. Burford is

not in trouble at the Environmental

Protection Agency because she de-fied the president's "protectionist"

philosophy but because ber agency supported it. She may have been

clumsy in the administration of ber

department; still, she-was not the

Reagan's preference for big business.

and important case, because the con-

trol of nuclear weapons may be more

critical than any other foreign policy ar policy, but to get back to Geneva

CONFERENCE ON AGING

Mr. Adelman is a more interesting

This is a hard and in some ways

the interest of the nation?

ble. This is his fatal flaw.

By James Reston

He is an intelligent, experienced For-eign Service officer, with a written

record of skepticism about making

verifiable arms control compromise

with Moscow, At his first confirma-

tion session with the Senate Foreign

Relations Committee, his response to

questions led the committee to vote

against him and recommend to the

a long debate on the Senate floor

about nuclear arms control in gener-al, and incidentally about Mr. Adel-

man, who will not be there to defend

himself — just when the administra-tion and the Senate need to concen-

trate not on Mr. Adelman but on nu-

Time now is important. The West

German elections are over, the Rus-

sians, in their usual clumsy way, tried

to scare the West Germans into isola-

tionism and pacifism and lost. The U.S. presidential election is coming

up, when rational discussion of the

The election victory of Chancellor

Helmut Kohl in West Germany is

not an invitation to Mr. Reagan to

stick to his present "zero-zero" nucle-

clear arms control pobey.

arms race will not be easy.

This means that there will now be

full Senate that it do the same.

By Robert E. Hunter

undercurrent of distrust of America's capacity to lead the alliance. Memories of the fiasco of the planned-then-discarded neutron bomb under President Jimmy Carter are surprisingly fresh; so, too, are memories of incautious comments from Washington early in the Reagan administration about limited nuclear war. No matter that officials of the Reagan administration have kept quiet about such disturbing subjects for many months now. Perceptions in Europe about U.S. policy and atritudes always lag far behind.

Nor is the distrust merely over nuclear issues. European students of American debate are well aware of the currents of opinion, albeit limited, that call for reassessing the U.S. convenionalforce commitment to European security.

Lurking in the background are two factors that continually re-emerge: economic malaise that is blamed, fairly or not, on Washington's economic policies, and a growing divide across the Atlantic about the best means of managing East-West relations in general. Last year's dis-pute over the gas pipeline from Siberia was fi-nally settled, but a bitter aftertaste remains.

in short, the United States can no longer look at relations with Europe in terms of putting out occasional brushfires, or dismiss disagreement with the old adage that "Europeans want the United States to make the decisions so that they

can bellyache about them."

Secretary of State George Shultz is quite

adept at mastering virtually anything to which he turns his hand: the gas pipeline one week, an Arab-Israeli peace proposal the next, salvaging relations with China the third. But he is only one man in a big administration, and U.S. policy toward Europe will require constant tending to get through the continue difficult means.

get through the coming difficult years.

There is as yet no effective means of integrating the various strands of U.S. policy as they affect the West European allies: to take economic decisions with an eye open to the hurricane that they can unleash on other economies, to advance a military policy that can be sustained in Congress for more than a year or two, and to develop policies toward the Soviet Union that merge confrontation where necessary with some cooperation where possible, as in arms control.

The West German elections can be a turning

point. It should not, however, be a return to business as usual, in the belief that the United States is now home and dry on the nuclear issue. Rather, it should be a recogninion that luck has

again smiled on U.S. policy.

There must be new understanding that the future of trans-Atlantic relations is uncertain. and that the United States cannot let itself fall so far behind again in its awareness of longer-range difficulties in the alliance.

The writer is director of European studies at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

and the second s Reagan's Fatal Flaw: **His Appointments** question facing Mr. Reagan in the last two years of his term. Mr. Adelman did not seek this iob.

VALENTINE'S DAY COMMITTEE

A few suggestions for future appointments.



So there may be only a few weeks or months now for Mr. Reagan and Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, to adjust to the facts and get down to serious negotiations at Geneva for the control of nuclear weapons.

Senate as the president's nuclear go. He needs the confidence of labor from Congress. Equally predicable union leaders to encourage the recontrol of nuclear weapons. bate; but even if he won, in the end he would lose, for he would be crippled in the eyes of the Senate, the

allies and the Russians. The people who come forward to serve the government, or are chosen to do so, have a difficult role to play. Some of them get in trouble, not by their own mistakes or intention but for reasons often beyond their control. The question, therefore, is what they should do when they find them-

selves in this situation.

I think they should resign, even if the problem is not their fault. If Mr. Donovan at the Labor Department has lost the confidence of the labor leaders of the country, as he obviously has: if Mrs. Burford has lost control of the EPA, as she obviously has: and if Mr. Adelman has lost the confidence of the Senate Foreign Rela-tions Committee, as be obviously has, they should thank the president for his "loyalty," and in loyalty to the country go home.

struction and productivity of American industry. He needs, and the country needs, the support of the educational community, the scientific community, the environmentalists. And particularly he needs confidence in the people be appoints to deal with the control of nuclear weapons.

This be does not have now within his own party. Even his best friends wonder why be tolerates Mr. Donovan, Mrs. Burford and Mr. Watt, and why he insists on a battle for Mr. Adelman, whom he scarcely knows.

He does so, obviously, because he's a nice guy who doesn't know who to hire or fire. But when, for whatever reason, they get in trouble, shouldn't they get out when they are a menace to the purposes they came to serve, and give the president a chance to make a new beginning?

The New York Times

Development Policy: Debt Is a Political Choice

known as the North-South dialogue possible between countries at different stages of development when the priority that should go to development is given to a frantic arms race?

The outlook is gloomy. Our planet, transformed into an arena for the struggle for power, today has the nuclear capacity to destroy

FROM OUR MARCH 10 PAGES. 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

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ROLAND PINSON

RENE BONDY FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS

STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

uself 30 times over. More than \$600 billion is invested in arms while more than a billion people are condemned to absolute poverty. The requirements of national defense, although a convenient pretext, cannot justify this frenzied arms race

Following the trail blazed by the most widely differing forms of imperialism, the poor countries have undertaken to spend the little they earn from exports on the purchase of so-phisticated weapons — as if development were measured by the size of the military stockpile

1908: Carnival Leaves Its Mark

MADRID - Reports from Las Palmas, Ca-

nary Islands, tell of indignation against a

chemist named Francisco Alonzo. During the

recent carnival the chemist consented to paint

on a man's face a large green fly. This proved

to be a popular success, for many other re-

velers called at the chemist's shop and had

their foreheads, cheeks or noses adorned with

green images of birds, flies and rabbits. After

the carnival, however, the wearers of the deco-

rations discovered that no soap was strong

enough to remove the paint. A local expert

declares that the method is the same as used

by the Indians for tattooing purposes. The

noble Canary citizens will have to wear their

green pictures the rest of their lives.

PHILTP M. FOISTE

WALTER WELLS

ROBERT K. McCASE SAMUEL ABT CARL GEWIRTZ

and the performance of the most advanced weapons. The arms industries in the West see their order books filling up while basic materials are poorly quoted on the market.

The priority demanded by development imposes other decisions on us. Limitation of military spending would undoubtedly make it possible to release capital for massive invest-ment for the Third World. An arms tax could also release funds to assist the poor countries. The countries of the Third World must find a solution to their development problem without overlooking defense issues.

In this way nonalignment, properly understood, can pave the way for solidarity among the poorer countries, it is possible in face up to the various forms of imperialism by means of a collective defense system of combined forces, and thus Third World countries tright shake off the military mystique.

Assertion of the development priority over that of the arms race could help the world to live differently.

- A.N. Sylla in Le Soleil (Dakar).

Soviet Psychiatry: Unwanted

The decision of Soviet doctors to withdraw from the World Psychiatric Association is a facit admission that they know where they're no longer welcome. Since the Soviets' despicable misuse of psychiatry hasn't got any better since it was first condemned by the association t2 years ago, expulsion this summer was likely. So all they did by resigning was beat their

colleagues to the punch. Sadly, the Soviet withdrawal won't make a whit of difference to the heroic dissidents imprisoned and subjected to harsb treatment in Russia's mental hospitals. Their tot won't be improved even slightly. If Russian citizens disagree with those who are enslaving them and say so - they're considered insane.

1933: Roosevelt Controls Banks

WASHINGTON - In an atmosphere resem-

bling wartime, Congress (yesterday) within the

short space of six bours acted with unprece-

dented speed and passed emergency legisla-

tion giving President Roosevelt dictatorial powers to direct the nation's banking system.

President Roosevelt, after a day of tenseness

and confusion, extended indefinitely the na-

tional banking holiday which was due to end at midnight. All of the terms of Sunday's pro-

clamation which brought every bank in the

country under federal control were part of the

executive order, including the embargo on

gold. Wall Street united in approving the vig-orous course of action outlined by President

Roosevelt for dealing with the banking crisis.

مكنامن الأصل

400

- The Boston Herald.

PARIS — It is time indebtedness were analyzed for what it really is: a political choice as well as a normal stage of economic development. Latin American countries that took the lead in the debt race consistently implemented policies conducive in the current crisis.

Mexico is the best example of a country that undertook two policies that eventually clash: heavy govern-ment expenditures causing inflation, with simultaneous beavy borrowing from abroad. Inflation resulted in devaluations that brought the country to practical default.

În practice, a country like Mexico has two opnions for securing funds: by attracting foreign capital in the form of private investment, and by borrowing on international financial markets. In recent years Mexico has systematically favored the latter. Certain idiosyncrasies of Mexican politics account for this dubious choice.

First, Mexico's long tradition of nationalism makes foreign investors suspect. Their presence is often interpreted as an infringement of national sovereignty. (President Lázaro Cardenas relied on this argument as main justification for the nationalization of oil production in 1938.) Borrowing is preferred to foreign investment because it is perceived to be the lesser threat to independence.

Second, the Mexican state itself has been the economic agent most in need of funds. Despite this necessity. the Mexican authorities have continuously failed in reform the ineffective taxation system. Instead the goverament increased the number of bureaucrats and put many spheres of economic activity under state control: every year it sank greater amounts of money into the growing bureaucracy and into mismanaged state-owned firms. The combination of these two policies hindered the healthy expansion of the private sector, thereby reducing its efficiency. Borrowing, a normal tiability of

development, became a vital need as a result of disorderly and cumbersome government actions. In the end

By Gail Lusby

torium and seek the largest rescheduling program ever undertaken. The current crisis throws a new light on the problem, to shows that borrowing can infringe on the inde-pendence so cherished by Mexican rulers, at least as much as foreign investment. In addition, a borrowing

strategy cannot be implemented for political reasons only but must take economic realities into account. A first step in resolving the crisis is for Latin American countries, and Mexico in particular, to recognize at

has to be paid back. Then, and this is achieve income distribution. Unforprobably the most delicate issue, in-

last the imperatives that accompany indehtedness. Most obvious, a loan flation must be curbed in order to avoid devaluations. The Mexican government never ac-knowledged that these constraints minished by half in 1981-82, in

Mexico was forced to ask for a mora- automatically limited its freedom to spend and to intervene in the economy. President José López Portillo's nationalization of the banks last September is the best illustration of the government's incoherent policies. The move put under state control one of the few remaining bastions of private entrepreneurship.

For those partisans of government intervention who don't buy the eco-nomic arguments, the Mexican social reality might make them think twice.
The political justification for gov-

ernment intervention in Mexico, as most developing countries, has been that only government can tunately, inflation resulting from government expenditures has further npoverished the have-nots. Con-

inverse proportion to price increases. Far from improving the situation, Far from improving the situation, necessary to extract from Congress price controls discouraged producers, anything as grand as a Marshall Plan for the Caribbean area. declining international trade account for only part of the debt crisis. Govfor only part of the debt crisis. Gov-ernment mismanagement, erratic pol-tration is hard-nosed and largely milicies and corruption are other factors.

To save his country from bank-ruptcy and social turmoil President Miguel de la Madrid needs to reduce could not resist the allure of the pres-ry, we are the last domino."

idency. They used every excuse in increase their power and the govern-ment's stranglehold on the country.

specializing in Latin American offairs. ted this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

A Game of **Dominoes** By Philip Geyelin

Once More -

WASHINGTON — Proceed to the blackhoard, the Reagal administration regularly tells its crit-ics, and write 100 times: E Salvador

is NOT Vietnam.
Consider it done. They speak
Spanish in El Salvador. It is 1,000
miles from Key West, caught up in a
chain of contiguous nations which lead to the Rio Grande his cramped lead to the Rio Grande his changed quarters could not accommodate 10,000 U.S. troops, let aline viet and the lead of the lead believe the government of the United States when it maintains says that an increase in the number of B.S. military advisers, and some expansion of their activities, will not evolve into

an actual combat role Even so, there remains a chilling resemblance — not between the exact natures or the likely dimensions of the El Salvador and Viennan conflicts, but between the mind six the

theis, but between the mind set the strategic concepts and the language of the policy-makers then and now.

When President Reagan seeks to assure us that there are strict limits on the level and character of the U.S. military involvement in El Salsador, all the while putting almost redimit on the threat to U.S. national security, and when in the same breith he insists that "there is no paralle wha! soever with Vietnam. his seems to be innocent of any sense of the Vietnam echo in what he is saying.

He seems to be unaware of the extent to which his administration's

policy, as presented in recent days in a sudden outburst of public state-ments and White House leaks as Farly Vietnam: a little more of this, a little more of that, in response to our side's losses and the other side's gains, all carefully calibrated to make protracted conflict politically-folerable at home while at the same time convincing to the adversary

It is not hard to figure out what brought some of this on it is foreign aid appropriations time and the Regan administration appears to be seeking a giant increase in aid to El Salvador — although in fact it is seeking only to get the money if failed to get in the last-minite scram-ble of last year's lame duck session. plus roughly the same total in excess of \$80 million, for military aid in the coming fiscal year.

Still, it looks to congressional critics like a high price to pay for a war effort that has nothing to show for itself after two years.

Mr. Reagan has two more years to So there is predictable resistance offensive. The "domino theory," is back in vogue and the ambass the United Nations, Jeane Kirk patrick, is back from a whirlwi the spot inspection of the domi-noes" with some pretty harry analyses of the communist menace

Never mind that Central American government leaders are military-oriented and can be counted on to recommend more military assistance; being a "domino" isn't all bad if you get hazardous-duty pay. From Am bassador Kirkpatrick, moreover, voi don't have to listen to lectures about human rights and social reforms.

The Reagan administration is not dealing only in sticks. A carrot of sorts has been dangled in the prospect of free elections in December four months earlier than expected.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who also firmly rejects any Vietnam parallel, ha come up with a nobler analog; the Marshall Plan. She would have the United States take the miniative in a regional economic-aid program for Central America. The idea is hard to fault, ass

that the administration is prepared to make the kind of fight that would be As it happens, however, the domi-

itary in its emphasis. It eminates from the White House — and the president himself. There is no reason to believe that he sees the Central the weight of government. Revitaliz- American problem today any differing the Mexican economy requires ently than he saw it in the course of fighting old hahits of government in-terference, corruption and escapism.

Mr. de la Madrid's predecessors

Mr. de la Madrid's predecessors It was Lyndon Johnson in the lat

ment's stranglehold on the country.

The writer is a free-lance journalist pecializing in Latine American offairs.

She contributed this contract of the strange of the property of the strange of the st ippines. The more things change The Washington Fost

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Armies, Bombs, Talk Regarding "If Europe Wants

Moral Defense It Must Be Prepared to Pay for it" (IHT, Feb. 17):

William Pfaff comes to the conclusion that, painful as it may be, the solution to European defense problems is to re-create a conventional defense able to deter conventional attacks. I am afraid he is confused about the essential purpose of conventional armies.

That purpose is to win wars. Armies have proved to be a poor deterrent when it comes to preventing wars. This point speaks for uself.

If nowadays there is so much talk about deterrence, it is because of the bomb. A nuclear exchange would leave no winning side; those who Left Denounces U.S. Coverage of Parmake the decision to go to war would be obtiterated with everyone else. Some deterrent!

PHILIPPE de LIEDEKERKE.

Mr. Pfaff says the re-introduction phates. We [in France] produce lit-

of a program to increase conventional forces "would be expensive and unpopular." His emphasis is entirely too economically oriented. A citizen, whether he has money in his pocket or not, will always have a conscience,

For a defense of Europe as described in NATO treaties to be un-derstood as "moral," weapons and lives must be left out of it. But discussions over a bargaining table do not sacrifice lives. And verbal communication has a second advantage — it costs less. A.D. SCHLAGENHAUFF.

Würzburg, West Germany.

The Quote in Context

Regarding the news report "French

is Meeting" (IHT. Feb. 19): This Reuters story "quotes" the Paris daily Le Matin as follows: "Others produce cocoa and phoscrature and art. Just as in gastronomy, we are the first, or at least we affect to believe so."

So that your readers will not find in this phrase a 1,002d reason to hate the French, I mvite you to put the quote back into its context. Le Matin wrote: "Mais il faut bien

admettre que sur le chapitre de la culture, nous sommes très susceptibles. Passe encore que l'on critique l'absence de dynamisme de nos entreprises ou notre manque de proprete, mais nous sommes les premiers producteurs de culture du monde. Pour d'autres, c'est le cacao et le phosphate. Nous c'est la litterature, l'art. Comme en gastronomie, nous sammes les premiers ou,

du moins, nous affectons de le croire." deform Le Matin's thought. What was intended as self-mockery becomes pitiful boasting

> J.L. MALAUSSENA Vaucresson, France.

Nixon's Advantage

Regarding the book review of There Are Alligators in Our Sewers (1917. March 2): Yes, to say Richard Niton could approach Red China because of his anti-communist background is indeed questionable. Better to say Richard Nixon was the fast patel dent since World War II not in have to worry about Richard Nixon.

G. ROBERT HUNT

London's Ice Water

Regarding "Storm Waters Test Borrier in Thames" (1HT, March 1): This report states that the making By shortening the paragraph you ter level of the Thames by "the width of an index finger" each year. Such a as intended as self-more with the polar icerap is taking the Watter level of the Thames by "the width of an index finger" each year. Such a rate of increase seems enounquish high. How about a second opinion? JACKZAGAR

Stavanger, Norway.

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Conde na annou Verk re-cio all and a chief Per la luera Mr Cinees has No of its as man in gen Araskog th

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Argentina Sho BUENOS AIRES (Reuter en 514 m on in short-ter

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Weiterday appointed the international international

Financia Secretary John pontment (a) ing it was been later, step (in the financial

GENEVA (Reuters) A national companies in Faith 1997 from 95-234 last year Wednesday at a news conference of the second se Mr Britain expressed

Company Not Citicorp fixed a shelf fixe Commission for as much as All Fortia-Pharmacia of

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profit as in 1982. He said thrope to continue to state hoped to raise their market.

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New Issue March 10, 1983 :

> Europäische Ges Societé europére Società europea

Once W. Doming!

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1983

A SPECIAL REPORT

Growth of Exports Aids Revitalization Of Industrial Sector

ISTANBUL — After nearly three years of a stringent austerity program. Turkish businessmen still are stringgling to cope with the constraints of an unfavorable domestic climate.

The stabilization plan begun early in 1980 to deal with the country's impending bankruptcy has been successful, bringing a significant improvement to the balance of payments deficit, slashing inflation from over 100 percent to about 35 percent and allowing a return to positive growth, 4.3 percent in 1981 and about 4.5 percent in 1982.

grown, 4.3 percent in 1981 and about 4.3 percent in 1982.

Largely because of re-utilization of idle capacity, greater energy availability, reduced labor strife and increased imports of raw materials, industrial production improved in 1981 by 7.3 percent. But for the industrial sector, most of the improvement has come from an unprecedented boom in exports. In 1981, exports grew by 62 percent, and exports, having expanded by another 27 percent in the first nine months of last year, were expected to reach over \$6 billion for 1982.

By using tax and credit incentives and easing bureaucratic constraints; encouragement of exports has been a major thrust of the stabilization program. Ending years of a policy of import substitution, the program seeks to force the country's traditionally highly protected manufacturing industry to look for new markets outside Turkey. The program also has been designed to reverse old state socialism policies and strengthen the

private sector, which represents about 60 percent of Turkish industry.

The push toward export-led growth has been so successful that in 1981 exports of industrial goods rose in value by 119 percent and for the first time overtook agricultural products in the share of total exports. But at the same time the home economy has continued to shrink.

Domestic demand, kept depressed by the government's vigorous tight-money, anti-inflationary policies, has restricted recovery by companies not able to make the switch to exports.

not able to make the switch to exports.

While textiles, cement, margarine and parts of the chemical industry are working at more than 90-percent capacity, other sectors like construction, capital goods and consumer durables are sluggish. In addition, overall investment has been low, the inefficient operation of the State Economic Enterprises has continued to drain financial resources away from the private sector and scarce credit and sky-high interest rates remain a

Nurallah Gezgin, president of the Istanbul chamber of industry, said: "This adaptation to exports could really be called the Turkish miracle."
He described as "unbelievable" and as "a mystery" the capacity of most Turkish companies to survive despite the unhappy combination of low profit margins and tight credit.

However, companies are deeply troubled by east flow problems that have been aggravated by crippling foreign loan repsyments. The shortage of operating capital and the need to repay loans, which were sharply increased by the drastic de facto devaluation of the Turkish hra during (Continued on Following Page)



New Constitution Is Written With Safeguards for Stability

By Sinan Fisek

ANKARA - Before the Nov. 7 referendum on Turkey's new constitution, a favorite pastime in this Turkish capital — which eats, drinks and breathes politics - was to bet on the percentage of votes for

Most liberal and opposition circles predicted a 40-60 split — the ratio with which the 1961 constitution was accepted. Most independent observers believed about 70 percent of the votes would be white "yes" bulletins. General Kenan Evren, who became the elected president when the constitution was accepted, told newsmen during a campaign trip that he expected 20 percent of the bulletins to be blue "no" votes. Most

General Evren's status as head of state, gained through a bloodless predawn coup on Sept. 12, 1980,

enerals chose the methods they did in submitting eir constitution to a referendum They banned all campaigns against the proposed

constitution, but General Evren personally went on a nationwide tour to praise the document His campaign was predictable, based mainly on reminding the population of the threat of communism and of "the dark days of the past," a reference to the undeclared civil war that claimed nearly 30 lives a day

in the days preceding the 1980 coup. of the newsmen thought he was being overly optimistic.

The final count was beyond the expectations of Turkey's military rulers. With more than 90 percent arrested while allegedly waging a campaign by mail voter participation, and with nearly 91 percent of the (Continued on Following Page)

Returning to Democracy: Process Under Way, but Clouded by Uncertainties

By Axel Krause

ANKARA - Around 20 million Turks overwhelmingly approved a new constitution in a referendum vote last November that provides for the re-establishment of a parliamentary democracy. They also elected General Kenan Evren, the country's leader, to a seven-year term as president. He has promised general elections for October 16.

Largely as a result, the outlook is for continuing stability in Turkey. 8m it will be increasingly shaped, and challenged, by emerging political parties and leaders, including critics of the present military leadership, as well as by how Turkish husiness and union leaders and the economy respond to the nation's fu-

Many leading Turkish personalities and observers foresee heightened political tensions emerging over the next few months. Mumtaz Soysal, a leading authority on constitutional law and a former vice president of the human rights group Amnesty International, said recently that restrictions on political dissent in the constitution, particularly those affecting parties and trade unions, could create what he termed "a crisis of participation" as those groups seek a greater role in the nation's political life.

The editor of one of Turkey's leading newspapers, who declined to be identified, commented that Turkey was heading into "a guided democracy." He said it will take several months to assess how a new multipar-ty system and electoral laws now being drafted will be

But he quickly added: "The generals are still very much in control and the constitution is very restric-tive, so whether we have political detente or turmoil will depend on how they manage things from now on. But one thing is certain — political life will start to

business leaders agreed in recent interviews that the chances were very slight that Turkey would lapse into the terrorism that gripped the nation until General United States, yet we will have a different system, and Evren took power in a bloodless coup on Sept. 12, it will be democratic — though it seems unbelievable

Addressing the nation on Nov. 12, 1982, the president said his election meant Turkey had irrevocably "condemned anarchy, terror and separatism." But he also warned that preparations for the general elections could be postponed in the event of "an important development," which be did not identify but which appeared to mean the resurgence of terrorist activities. Martial law remains in effect throughout Turkey, although the nationwide curfew has been lifted. Strikes still are banned, and newspapers, the statewas legitimized by popular vote.

controlled radio and television have continued operain retrospect, it is difficult to understand why the former premiers Suleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit, who opposed the constitution that bans them, and roughly 100 other former political leaders from partic-

ipating actively in Turkey's political life for 10 years.
State Minister Ilhan Oztrak, a government spokes man, said during an interview in Ankara: "I agree there is no political life in Turkey today, but there will be once we have completed preparations for establishing new political parties. We have been close to civil war here not so long ago, so certain restrictions must

remain in force."

Mr. Oztrak and other ministers said that at least two parties, conservative and leftist, would be allowed to function once the new 400-seat parliament is established. They said the number might be expanded to



General Evren

four or five. "But no extremist parties will be allowed," one minister sa

Commenting on Mr. Soysal's warning of emerging tensions under the constitution. Orhan Aldikacti, pro-fessor of law and chairman of the constitutional committee of the Consultative Assembly, which is drafting the new laws, said, "Yes, there will be tensions and we have placed restrictions on the press. left and right-wing extremists, and Demirel and Ecevit."

Along with other knowledgeable observers, the editor, high-ranking Turkish government officials and business leaders agreed in recent internal and business leaders. kacti said they "helped create the crisis of 1980 by their irresponsibility when they were in power." Mr. Aldikacti told an American visitor that "this is not the United States, yet we will have a different system, and

> Mr. Demirel and Mr. Ecevit have avoided meeting with visiting foreign journalists on the grounds that they did not want to appear to be openly criticizing the military government under prevailing martial law. (Continued on Following Page)

BASIC DATA

Population: 47 million.

Total eivilian employment: 14.6 million. Inflation (September, 1982): 29.7 percent. Gross national product (1981): \$50.7 bil-

Foreign currency reserves (August, 1982):

Imports (January/October, 1982): \$6.9

Exports (January/October, 1982) \$4.4 billion.

Exchange rate (Feb. 22, 1983): \$1 = 192.15 lira.

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New Constitution Is Written With Safeguards for Stability

(Continued from Preceding Page)

against the constitution. Jurists throughout Turkey - including many who worked on the draft said the document was far from

"There may be one or two arti-eles that don't fit in with the general rules of democracy," said Prof. Orhan Aldikacti, chairman of the Consultative Assembly's Constitutional Committee, which drafted the document.

"All individual freedoms exist as they do in Western constitutions." be said. "in fact it is almost identical with the previous Turkish con-stitution — the only difference is that certain poiots that were un-clear in the 1961 document are now

Mr. Aldikacti's critics rejected this explanation. "The freedoms are there alright." said one. "but there is a yes, but... clause attached to every one of them."

This is interpreted as meaning that, if the thought falls under the defi-

"There are a few extreme limitasaid in an interview shortly before the referendum. "But these are to to do so. protect democracy and to prevent the publication of military and state secrets."

He cited the series published a few years ago by the now-banned leftist daily Aydiolik, which included reports purportedly from the Turkish Secret Service that mentioned torture of political prisoners, human rights violations and the activities of state- organized agents-provocateurs."

According to the constitution. officials oow will be able to pre-vent the distribution of dewspapers if they decide that the papers con-taio material, which falls under the omnipresent category of a "threat

But preventing the distribution of newspapers, Prof. Aldikacti said, would "oot be a form of cen-"Freedom of thought." Prof. Al-dikacti said. "and freedom of ex-pressioo have been separated." However, journalists risk prosecution along with editors if the article does not please the authorities.
"I admit." Prof. Aldikacti said,

the state," expressing the thought "that the articles concerning the becomes a criminal offense. "that the articles concerning the press are open to discussion."

He also said the constitution's tions on the press," Prof. Aldikaeti articles could be amended if the parliament elected next fall decides

Prof. Aldikacti rejected claims that the document he helped prepare was pleasing to the right-wiog. "I was criticized more by the right-wing than by the left," be

And he said that, contrary to what its critics said the constitution "limits relations with the armed forces," because it restricts the proclamation of martial law to periods of "mobilization or civil

Although it came under heavy fire from former politicians, legal experts and, in a rare show of harmony, almost the entire press the constitution was approved by the electorate.

Charges that the one-sided publicity influenced voters, that the envelopes used in the referendum were transparent and that the blue "no" bulletins could be seen were either false or unconvincing.

surprise, because, for the first time, voter participating was obligatory. and non-participants ran the risk before them anyway, so they decided to at least have him on the road of losing their electoral rights for five years and of being prosecuted.

The massive vote in favor of the

back to democracy."

A Western diplomat in Ankara document is oot as easy to explain. put it less bluntly: The Turkish electorate is much more mature Some Turks say the voters had no ehoice. "General Evren put the matter very clearly," one Turkish observer said. "He said, 'either you and politically aware today than it was, say, 20 years ago," he said, "It knows that this is the only constituvote for the constitution, or you The large turnout — the highest vote against it — which means that in the country's history — was no you are happy with the present time, and it figured that it would

state of affairs and want the pres- be wiser to roll with the puneb ent regime to continue. The voters now, and hope for change later."
would have years of General Evren Another diplomat believed Gen-

eral Evren's personality had much to do with the result "General Evren," he said, "was criticized when he put his election to the presidency on the same ballot as the constitution. Everybody thought he was using the constitution to push his way to power. It was just the opposite. He put his personality on the lice, and used his immense popu-larity to push the constitution

The ferry embarcation docks at Istanbul. The area is usually jammed with crowds.

It is impossible to know how many Turks may have supported the constitution as drafted in order not to risk a return to the chaos

"Every country has its particu-larities," Prof. Aldikacti said. "The West is talking about Turkey without knowing anything about it."

Prof. Halil Ibrahim Karal, a member of the Constitutional Committee, was much harsher. In reply to criticism about the military regime in Ankara by Turkey's European allies in NATO, he said: They didn't seem to mind Salazar's Portugal, oor the colonels' junta in Greece. There are deep cultural, historic reasons for the West's distike of Turkey."

Another member of the Consultative Assembly, Namik Kemal Yolga, a former Turkish ambassador to Moscow, agreed: "The Crusader mentality is not yet dead

Returning to Democracy:

Process Is Under Way

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Mr. Yolga added: "The difference here from the West is that this constitution aims to set up a democracy that will ensure the survival of the state - of a state under Soviet threat."

And to placate critics, another member of the assembly, who asked not to be named, said the row over the new constitution was

"This should be seen only as a temporary document," he said.
"Say, good for about 10 years —by the end of which Turkey should be

Banking System Troubled by Business Sector Debts

tSTANBUL - The biggest beadache of the Turkish banking system is a growing avalanche of bad debts arising from the business community's growing inability to

settle its bank obligations.
Figures on past due obligations Figures on past due obligations for an average 17 percent of funds

— loans that creditors are unable and loans 83 percent. Inflation to settle oo maturity - are a closely guarded secret. However, the ratio is said to range between 20 and 50 percent for most banks.

The problem has its roots in a combination of depressed domestic demand for goods and services and banks' high cost of funds in 1980 - the last good year in which the sector's overall declared profits grew by some 130 percent - when the government freed interest rates on borrowing. Banks raced to caplure deposits by offering higher and higher interest. In a very sbort period interest on time deposits more than doubled to 50 percent. The lending rate shot up to an average 80 percent outside categories (like exports) that received govern-

in the

bank that means business.

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would never end," said Gungor Was reduced to 10 percent from 15 banci Group. "In industry, for instance, in 1981 capital accounted percent from 30 to 35 percent. which were no longer ebeap. Industry's demand for loans grew while, because of recession, demand for its products fell. Overnight it was

an entirely different ballgame." The sector's problems were aggravated by the collapse of Kastel-li, the country's biggest money bro-ker, in June 1981. This led to a run on some banks that the central bank promptly stemmed by pump-

Measures were announced in "A bank is as strong as its cus-December last year to reduce the tomer or the sector it is financing."

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ten folds and is now TL 15 billion. The paid-up amount is TL 10.0 billion, one of the highest in

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extensive and growing. We have offices in Frankfurt, Paris and Rotterdam.

According to one calculation, this reduced banks' cost of funds to wiped out this meager capital while 40 percent from 50 percent and the increasing demand for loans — oel resultant earning of the bankoel resultant earning of the bank-ing sector was 45 billion lira. Observers are divided on the

adequacy of these measures to save the banking sector from crisis. Mr. Uras believes that the reduction in the cost of funds will help the banks enormously, allowing them to start making profits again.

Others, however, believe that the problems of the banks are a reflection of the problems of business ing huge sums of money into the and industry, which, they maintain, sector. The government also have not been lightened by the Depromised reforms to rationalize cember measures; the cost of borrowing remains as high as ever.

was geared to high demand and banks. Rates were brought down ebeap loans and based its strategy on the presumption that both ing to maturity. The liquidity ratio the reflection without touching the Erol Aksoy, the manager, doubled

Object."

Whatever their adequacy, most to 1.5 billioo lira (before tax).

Foreign banks, like America observers agree that the December rection. They need, they say, however, to be supplemented by measures that the banks themselves
must take in order to streamline

gains. These banks concentrated
on bonding of Turkish contractors
or export-prefinancing, the two
most profitable businesses in Turand modernize their operations, which are generally overstaffed and burdened with ton many branches, and modernize their lending techniques, which are obsolete.

Some banks have started moving in this direction. Akbank and Ottoman Bank are among the larger banks that followed a prudent lending policy, which enabled them to sail on an even keel in the post-1980 environment when bad debts started hurting the sector.

Among the smaller banks, Interbank (Ulusiararasi Endustri Ve Ticarel Bankasi) was one that closed 1982 with increased profits. Intercost of funds. Interest rates were said a foreign banker. You cannot bank concentrated two years ago brought down and once more be change the reflection in the mirror on financing the export sector, the Trade and industry in Turkey came fixed and mandatory for all without changing the image it is re- fastest growing in the economy.

to 45 billion lira and profits trebled

observers agree that the December Foreign banks, like American measures are a step in the right di-

These examples demonstrate that banking in Turkey can be profitable in the most difficult circumstances and are indicative of a trend. Most observers believe that the banking sector is in the process of a metamorphosis and that in the course of this decade circumstances will force it to adopt modern management techniques.

Key Role Of Exports

(Continued from Preceding Page) the past three years, have forced many companies to capitalize loans, sell assets or take in new partners.

Many companies also have scaled down operations. At present. Mr. Gezgin said, manufacturers of wools and synthetic fabrics and some consumer durables are running on a cash-from-sales basis with a severe reduction of stocks. Two major private companies. Guney Sanayii, a textile firm in Adana and Asilvelik, a producer of specialized steels, have been so crippled by the cash crisis that government-sponsored rescue opera-tions have been required. Mehmet Yazar, head of the Ankara chamber of industry, said that while those are two isolated cases, "others will soon be lining up" if the situation is out eased.

Turgut Ozal, former deputy prime minister and the architect of Turkey's economic austerity program, has never been particularly sympathetic to businessmen's com-plaints, in November, in an interview in Ankara, he repeated his favorite advice to Turkey's capitalstarved businessmen, saying they should "sell their villas." Mr. Ozal believes the record shows that the explosion of Turkish imports is just at the beginning and said that "all business involves risks and Turkish

businessmen must accept that." However, Turkey's current administrators appear somewhat more flexible. In late November, following a meeting chaired hy Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, the government agreed to two of the businessmen's major demands: a reassessment of assets in view of inflation and devaluation to bring values up to current prices and to liven up the capital market and a nominal penalty, a tax of one per-cent, for revised 1981 disclosure of wealth declarations to allow businessmen to bring back into the system previously undeclared assets.

And if interest rates remain discouragingly high, in mid-De-cember the government took some steps to bring down borrowing costs, reducing interest on both 6-month and 12-month maturity deposits by 5 percent and setting a 20-percent limit on sight deposits.

The high cost of money, in part a result of an inefficient, antiquated banking system, is a major concern of Turkey's businessmen. A broad banking reform is under discus-

However, most Turkish businessmen appear inclined to pa-tience. Ali Kockman, head of TU-SIAD, the Turkish industrialists' and businessmen's association. said: "Economic stability is in the interest of the entire country, not merely of the businessmen." He said that for the foresceable future bottlenecks will continue, but, he added, if Turkey wants full eco-nomic recovery "there is no alternative" to the stabilization prophase and that they are indeed pursuing new policy directions aimed at expanding the economy. Sermel Pasin, minister of external economic relations and a former assistant director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva, said the government was assessing its role in establishing trad-ing companies, modeled along Japanese lines, that

from political life. They also plan to help shape the establishment of their former parties. "Neither one is going into permanent retirement," said a well-placed The U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan and several West European governments, notably West Germany, have expressed guarded opti-mism about the new constitution, emphasizing that they were hopeful that the return to a parliamentary

A senior NATO ambassador in Ankara described the constitution as "minimally liberal," and said be has warned the military leaders that any major delays id ingger ren Washington and within the European Community, even though aid packages in both the U.S. capital and in Brussels are now being processed after considerablo

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Mr. Ecevit has been jailed several times for voicing his

criticisms of the government during interviews with Western newsmen, and be does not want to return to prison, according to his friends.

Both men are known to be profoundly shaken by

the government's decision to exclude them and others

source who knows them both.

system would not be interrupted.

coolinuing aid programs." The Reagan administration recently proposed sub-stantially increasing its military and civilian aid to Turkey from the present total of \$752 million to \$934 million in 1984. And the German Bundestag recently approved resuming its bilateral aid, totalling 413 million Deutsche marks.

Turkey will require substantial financial aid in the military and civilian sectors for the next several years, according to Western analysis. Annual disbursements now total roughly \$1.5 billion from governmentbacked medium and long-term credits, including those being provided by or through the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and Saudi Arabia.

The Turkish economy is performing relatively well, despite an annual inflation rate of around 30 percent and rising unemployment, which last year averaged around 18 percent of Turkey's labor force of roughly 18 million persons. Gross national product rose by 4 percent last year and exports expanded by 25 percent.

The deficit of the current account in the balance of payments fell to around \$1 billion this year from \$2 billion in 1981, according to recent estimates com-piled by the Paris-based OECD, "They are on the right track," a senior OECD official said, adding that he was encouraged by the estimate that the deficit will fall to around \$500 million this year.

The official and other Western experts noted that largely as a result. Turkey has been getting favorable reactions from governmental export credit agencies in Europe and the United States, as well as private banks, for new financing,
But questions are looming among the international

agencies regarding how effectively Turkey will meet its debt capital repayments, which climbed from \$585 million in 1981 to \$750 million in 1982 and will reach \$920 million this year, according to Turkish. OECD cabinet,

When a previously negotiated delay in payments expires in 1985, however, Turkey's repayments will jump sharply to roughly \$1.6 billion annually, according to OECD estimates. "1985 will be a crunch year and whether they make it or not, will depend on how their exports perform and how effectively they man-

nge the economy, said a senior Western analyst.

Meanwhile, probing and critical questioning over the nation's economic leadership is continuing in business and banking circles in Ankara and Istanbul since the resignation last July of Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who also was the architect of Turkey's economie austerity program.

Most of Mr. Ozal's key responsibilities were split between Adnan Baser Kafaoglu, the finance minister; Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu and Yildirim Akturk, head of the state planning organization and one of Mr. Ozal's former key aides,
The chairman of one of Turkey's largest companies

said: "There has been no leadership bere since Ozal left ... there are dislocations. Business leaders feel we need a lot more than a policy aimed simply at reducing inflation and we have told the government we need more expansion of the economy in which business can play an effective role."

A senior executive of an international agency monitoring the Turkish economy, who recently returned from a visit to Turkey, said: "We do not know who is really in charge, and those we see appear to be responding but they are not innovating as they should

—at least for the time being."

could belp Turkish companies compete more effectively in world markets.

As the government's chief spokesman for interna-tional economic policy, Mr. Pasin accompanied Gen-eral Evren on an Asian tour last December, which included stopovers in China, Korea, Indonesia and Bangladesh. Mr. Pasin said, "One of our goals in the trade area is diversifying into new areas, such as Asia, and the visit would present an opportunity." Tarkey's largest single export market is the Middle East and North Africa, 45 percent, followed by the European Commonity area, 29 percent, East bloc nations, T per-cent, while the remaining 5 percent is spread among other areas.

STREET IS COIL tract new foreign investments, although the amounts last year fell to around \$250 million from \$336 million in 1981. Husnu Dogan, head of the government's for-eign investment department, said: "Through offering A senior U.S. diplomatic official said: "We have regularly stressed to the generals our interest in their returning to democracy, and that if they do not, it could affect public opinion and Congress regarding

facturing in general. General Evren's victory should help, Mr. Dogan said. "Everyone will know that he will be in power for the oext seven years and will be supporting the economic program, which includes foreign investments."

A total of 158 companies and banks are registered to conduct business in Turkey and the total should climb to 180 by the end of the year, he added.

"There certainly is new investment interest in Tur-key," a senior official of an international agency said. but there still are delays in processing requests and then, having the investments materialize."

A key and unresolved question is the future role of the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions, representing 1.8 million workers in more than 30 industries. The confederation was highly critical of the constitution's limitations on trade union activities.

Under the impetus of its president. Sevket Yilmaz. the confederation won some concessions, includithe elimination of a provision permitting employer lockouts and of a provision limiting strikes to two months. Mr. Yilmaz said during an interview in Ankara, "There still are restrictions on our future activities, but we hope these can be liberalized once a par-

A related, highly sensitive issue for Turkish union leaders is the confederation's suspension from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, a Brussels-based grouping of the Western world's main non-communist unions, which the Turks joined in 1961. The suspension earlier this year stemmed from the ICFTU's objections to the fact that the Turkish federation's general secretary, Sadik Side, also is minister of social affairs.

Under pressure from Mr. Yilmaz and other critics who objected to what they termed an "unacceptable double function," Mr. Side recently took a leave of absence from his union post, while remaining in the

Reinstatement of the Turkish union will be count ered during a meeting of the ICFTU's executive board in May, but European union leaders said that other issues now will be considered as well, including the military regime's attitudes toward unions generally.

Perhaps the most crucial question facing Turkey is how will General Evren manage to cope with the sex emerging tensions and problems? In his Nov. 12 address announcing partiamentary elections, he said, "Around this time next year, we will be happy to see the Turkish Grand National Assembly using its legislative power within the demonstration."

lative power within the democratic framework." Answering questions submitted in writing by the International Herald Tribune just before the election, he said: "All legislation required by the new constitu tion will be enacted as soon as possible on an authoring this period will be concentrated on every effort in order to make necessary legal arrangements and take necessary measures in order to set Turkish positical life on sound foundations and for the establishment of the democratic parliamentary regime.

Observers in Ankara and in Western capitals.

ever, continue to question how things will work out in practice, citing recent crackdowns on university prolessors and newspaper editors. "These are some of the ominous signs, considering that some of those arrested were hardly radicals... Turkey's re-entry to demogracy will not be easy." said a leading European trade

cally in charge, and those we see appear to be reponding, but they are not innovating as they should

—at least for the time being.

Turkey's economic planners brush off such critiism, emphasizing that Turkey still is in a transitional cism emphasizing that Turkey still is in a transitional cated to restoring civilian parliamentary tole.

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Istanbul Provides Visitor a Variety Of Urban Charms

late poet Yahya Kemal Beyath or Asian — side of Istanbul liked to reply. "The trip back to "The implication." Freely a

Yahya Kemal died in 1958, when Ankara was not yet one of the world's most polluted cities and a somewhat boring capital. It still had some of the naive bustling charm of a small trading town sudddenly transformed into the center of a youthful and energetic

Even then, it could not compare with the former capital, Istanbul, a city so full of historic and natural riches that centuries of wanton destruction and downright bad urban planning have not ruined its charm and beauty.

On "the trip back to Istanbul" today, the plane - if on time - is faster than it was when Mr. Beyatli took the trip, and the train is almost as slow and not as pleasant as the plush wagons of the Simplon-Orient Express.

For the unhurried traveler who wants to see the countryside, traveling by car or bus is the best way. From the rolling brown hills dot-

ted with soiled green shrubs in the steppe around Ankara, over the pine-covered mountains of Kizilahamam and Bolu, through the plains of Duzce and Adapazari and by the shores of Lake Sapanca and the Marmara Sea, a leisurely drive to Istanbul takes less than eight hours. This includes a stop for a longish lunch, preferably at one of the many attractive restaurants io the Boln mountains area, half-way between the two cities.

Istanbul, now a sprawling megalopolis, is the only city in the world built on two continents, straddling the Bosphorus - the waterway between Asia and Europe that runs from the Black Sea to the Marmara and the Mediterranean.

The old city, like Rome, was erected on seven hills at the southernmost tip of Europe, surrounded by its ramparts and the Marmara Sea, the Bosphorus and the Golden

Legend has it that the city was founded in the 7th century B.C. by one Byzas of Megaria, who was told by the oracle at Delphi to set up his colony "opposite the land of the blind." John Freely and the late Hilary Sumner-Boyd wrote in "Strolling Through Istanbul," the best modern guide to the city, that

ISTANBUL — When asked what this was a reference to Chalcedon, he liked best about Ankara, the now Kadikoy, on the Anatolian —

"The implication," Freely and Summer-Boyd said is that the Chalcedonians must have been blind to not to bave appreciated the much greater advantage of the sate chosen by Byzas."

When the city fell to the Roman Emperor Constantine, who gave it the name of Constantinople, it was already 1,000 years nld. Shortly afterward, it became the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, which eventually took the city's name to become the Byzantine Empire when Rome fell in the 5th century A.D. Another millenium passed before the empire — by then a citystate — was conquered by the Ot-toman Sultan Mehmet II and took its present name of Istanbul.

The vestiges of Roman, Byzan-tine and Ottoman architecture are side-by-side to this cosmopolitan city where not only Turks from all over the country but also Armenians, Greeks, Jews, Poles and a multitude of other peoples coexist.

The Sophia Mosque, the masterpiece of Byzantine architecture, is just across a large square-from the mosque of Sultan Ahmet II—the Blue Mosque—itself built on the site of the ancient hippodrome.

On the other side of the Sophia is the Topkapi Palace, the great palace of the Ottoman Sultans, built in over two centuries at the very last tip of the European conti-

The immense structure is one of the most fascinating museums in the world, a monument to the wealth of the sultans, and to Istanbul what the Louvre is to Paris, the Hermitage to Leningrad and the

Across the Golden Horn - once a major part of their time. the playground of the sultans, now little more than a polluted marsh destroyed by the surrounding in-dustries — are the so-called "Euro-pean" business districts of Galata and Beyoghi, the former Pera.

Stretching from the Galata Bridge to Taksim Square, it is a busy, bustling area where mosques, churches, baths, consulates, former embassies, boutiques, fishmarkets, fashionable restaurants and popu-

lar bars line up. _ - One of Islanbul's favorite spots,



night for class after glass of the na-

tional drink raki, beer or wine and

platefuls of delicious little meals

ranging from fresh fish and crab

ing fare such as Albanian liver or

Kokorec - fried lamb tripe.

Wandering musicians and dancers

add to the festive atmosphere

nightly, while an elderly lady wanders around tables, offering to

take health-conscious customers

A major wine-producing center

in antique times, Istanbul has

many eating and drinking spots to

which the city's inhabitants spend

One palace that recently opene

to the public and is becoming a

touristic must is the Yildiz Palace a sprawling, neo-gothic, 19th-cen

One of the buildings there, the Malta Kosku, perched atop a hill

behind the park, has been trans-

Another pleasant way of seeing

Istanbul - when one is tired of

museum-hopping and hageling in

the immense covered bazzar

formed into a restaurant.

hlood pressure,

tury complex

and shrimp to more exotic sound-

Embarking in mid-morning from the Galata Bridge that spans the Cicek Pasaii - the flower market is there, just off the main shop-Golden Horn on one of the old ping street of Istiklal Caddesi. A large inner courtyard running be-tween Istiklal and the fishmarket, it is completely lined with bars and restaurants of various sizes, into passenger ferries that crisscross the Bosphorus, one slowly goes north toward the Black Sea. The 10-yearold Bosphorus Bridge joining Asia which local shopowners, civil serand Europe offers a particularly e view when seen from vants and artists, as well as large numbers of tourists flock every

> Another attractive pastime. which few package-tour travelers have time to indulge in, is a ferry trip to the Princes' Islands. The nine islands on the Marmara Sea. 10 to 20 miles out of the city and only four of which are inhabited. are among Istanbul's most beauti-

> > - SINAN FISEK

Armenian Question: The Roots of Terror Decade's Casualty Toll: Nearly 2 Dozen Diplomats Killed in 16 Countries

"I SAW HIS reflection on the elevator door, pointing the gun at me with both hands. I ducked as he fired. The bullet took me near the bottom of the spine, traveled up and out through my shoulder and back in again behind my right ear. I was still me and point the gun at my head for a coup de grace. I felt the powder burn my face and I knew that miroculously — he had missed." — Turkish diplomat in Paris.

"WHEN I HEARD the shots, I took the gun out of my desk drawer and walked away from the noise to come up on them from behind. But the door was locked and I was trapped. One of them walked in holding a submachine gun. I shot him in the shoulder. He staggered back, pulling the trigger and spray-ing the room. He hit me in the chest. I lay bleeding on the floor of my office for eight hours before they let a doctor in." — Turkish diplomat in

"IN THE rear-view mirror, I saw him draw his gun and come for me and I ducked and pulled out my own threw myself out of the car. He fired again and started running. I chased him for a while and shot a couple of times, but I missed." - Turkish dip-

ecial to the LHT WHAT SOME Turkish diplomore like excerpts from crime novels than from diplomatic cables.

Armed policemen conduct body searches of people entering Turkish representative offices. Inside, the settings are more like a detective squadroom in a grade-B movie impression is especially striking Commandos.

during the summer months, when men in shirtsleeves walk around with guns protruding from shoulder holsters and chat with security guards -- hefty, mustachioed Turkish policemen wielding machine

decade. Armenian extremists have killed nearly two dozen Turkish diplomats in attacks in about 30 cities in 16 different countries.

Armenian groups say that 1.5 million Armenians were killed by the Turks in 1915 — a figure that is widely disputed — and that the violence aimed at Turkish officials is retribution. Over the years, their demands have escalated, and among the Armenians themselves, different groups' demands vary, ranging from a simple recognition by the Turks of what the Armenians see as a genocide, to a return to what they claim as their home-

Turkish officials who have managed to eradicate violence at home still are confronted by the Armenian problem. And Turkish officials charge that the governments of some countries ignare the activities of Armenian extremists.

Two main groups have emerged to claim responsibility for the attacks: The Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide and the more active Armenian Secret Army mats will tell you these days sound for the Liberation of Armenia, bet-

Turkish officials will not say so for the record, hut most of them agree in private that ASALA enjoys Soviet support and that private Armenian backers in the Unitthan an embassy or consulate. The ed States are behind the Justice

The current spate of attacks began in 1973, with what was widely interpreted then as an isolated act by a deranged person - which it wanted in return an Ottoman relic The reason is that in less than a that had been in his family for years. The three men chatted amiably for a while, then the old man pulled out a gun and shot both dipomats dead.

The next attacks were in 1974. A group of men burst into the Turkish Embassy in Vienna and gunned dawn Ambassadar Danis Tunaligil, a senior diplomat close to retirement, and walked out. Two days later. Ismail Erez, the Turkish ambassador to France, was shot dead as his car stopped at a traffic light by the Bir-Hakeim bridge near the Turkish Embassy. Mr. Erez had been posted to France to mend relations damaged by official French participation at ceremonies in Marseilles inaugurating a monu-

ment in Armenian dead. The assassinations took Turkey by surprise, and few people initially believed the anonymous calls to news agencies claiming responsibility for the attacks in the name of Armenian underground organiza-

Greek or Greek-Cypriot extremists, or Turkish militants who had fled abroad after the military intervention of March 1971.

There were reasons for the Turks' refusals to believe that members of their diplomatic corps were being killed by Armenians.

Nearly 50,000 Armenians still istanhul, and they are the most

privileged of the country's minorities. They go to their own churches. speak their own language, read their own newspapers and send probably was. An Armenian in his their children to their own schools. 70s invited the Turkish consul and They are a prosperous community. their children to their own schools. pistols and neither acting, nor vice-consul in Los Angeles to a lo- a tradition left over from the Ottolooking nor sounding like diplo- cal restaurant, telling them he man Empire, when Armenians were bankers, merchants and industrialists and rose to high posi-

> In one of its publications, the Istanhul Armenian newspaper Jamanak drew up a list of Armenian dignitaries in the 19th century Ottoman Empire: There were 29 pashas," the highest governmental rank; 22 cabinet members, includmg the ministers of foreign affairs and finance: 33 members of parliament; seven ambassadors: 11 consuls-general; 11 university professors and "41 officials of high

In fact, Ottomans and Armeni ans got on so well together that the Sultan bestowed upon them the title of "the loval nation" among the dozens of ethnic groups that made up the Empire.

This relationship lasted until the bloody events in eastern Turkey during World War L, which Armenians today call a "genocide" and Turks "an unfortunate war-time episode."

Officials and the press in Turkey Before the spate of attacks speculated that the killers could be against Turkish diplomats, the claims of a mass killing of Armenians in 1915 already existed. But the Turks shrugged this off then as propaganda by a vocal minority, involved with other anti-Turkish elements rather than representative of the Armenian communities scaltered around the world.

Turkish officials changed their live in Turkey, most of them in attitudes when the number of kill-(Continued on Page 14S)

Tourism: Space and Lack of Crowds Add to Scenic, Cultural Attractions

standards. Turkey should be a lourist's dream, but so few of them come here that it still remains one of the few uncharted areas for mass tourism and a paradise for travelers who shun crowds. Because Turkey is the meeting

point of the two peninsulas of Thrace, the easternmost part of Europe, and Anatolia, the westernmost tip of Asia, Turkey has thousands of miles of beaches, most of them deserted, and an average of 300 sunny days a year. The northern coast, from the So-

vict frontier to the Bulgarian coast, with lush, green mountains plum-meting to the dark, choppy waters of the Black Sea, is almost devoid of tourists the year round. The Marmara sea, despite pol-

luted stretches near the industrialized areas of Istanbul and Izmit, is rich in fish, and peppered with tiny, beautiful islands. The west coast, eaten away almost fjordlike by the moody Aegean, is lined with the ruins of an-

cient Greek dwellings, interspersed with modern holiday villages and tiny fishermen's settlements.
The Mediterranean, with hundreds of miles of almost continunus beach, reaches out to the Syrian border, and except for the two

or three brief winter months, offers year-round swimming.
It would be practically impossible to catalog the places of interest on the Turkish coast.

A very selective list, counterclockwise from the Black Sea coast, would include Trabzon's Sumeta Monastery; the fishing village of Sile; Istanhul and the Bosphorus; Gallipoli and the Dardanelles, Troy. Pergamum, Izmir, the for-mer Smyrna; the seaside resort of Kusadasi and neighboring Ephesus, site of the Temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world; Dydima and the Temple of Apollo; Bodrum, the ancient Halicarnassos, birthplace of Homer and site of another of the seven wonders, the Mausoleum; Cnidus, the ancient city of Aphrodite; the resorts of Datca and Marmaris; Fethiye and the Dead Sea; the mderwater city of Kekova; the fish-ing village of Kas; the tiny hamlet change rate. Demre, where St. Nicholas is buried; Antalya; the Roman pirate port of Side: Alanya and the cave of the Seven Sleepers; Silifke; Maiden's Castle; the pits of Heaven and Hell; Tarsus, the meeting place of Caesar and Cleopatra; and

cient Hyerapolis, now called Pamukkale - literally. Cotton Castle — where one can bathe in hot springs in mountainous terrain turned snow white from the water's Not quite Europe, not yet Asia. calcareous deposits.



There are the lake areas of die East, Turkey appears either too northwestern and southwestern Anatolia, where nature is practicaly untouched, and where the fishing and the bunting are excellent.

There is the ancient Seljuk capi-

tal of Konya, a major religious center, a virtual museum of pre-Otto-man Turkish architecture and where whirling dervishes still hold their religious ceremonies every Farther east are the unique sand-stone formations of Goreme and

Urgun, whole cities and churches carved into the mountains, with the massive underground cities of Derinkuya and Kaymakli, a crisscross-ing web of galleries and tunnels bundreds of feet beneath the sur-

In Urfa, near the Syrian border, one can see the holy trout, so nu-merous that their sides bleed from rubbing against each other, but which local religious beliefs render untouchable, therefore no fishing is

To these, add vast archeological riches, going from 3000 B.C. to the late 19th century, one of the world's leading cuisines, a tradition of hospitality to foreigners and an

change rate. But a marked lack of hordes of tourists is what makes Turkey really attractive to the discerning tra-

Whereas neighboring Greece sees its population more than doubled every year with an influx of the port of Iskenderum, the former holidaymakers from all over the world. Turkey averaged less than And of course, there are the attractions inland, such as the aneight years between 1974 and 1981, according to Turkish Interior Ministry statistics.

One reason for Turkey's lack of tourists may be its image abroad. and only associated with the Mid-

nonsense holiday or too close and too tame for a really adventurous

Some Turkish officials believe that most Westerners have the image of scimitar-wielding musta-chioed warriors storming the gates of Vienna and threatening the survival of Christendom. The only scimitars tourists will see are either on display at the Topkapi Palace museum in Istanbul or are twirled overhead and loudly clanged against shields in the "Kilic-Kal-kan" folk dance, which Istanbul tourism officials like to surprise mwary travelers with when they get off their cruise ships in Istanbul

harbor.

Another apparent reason for the lack of tourists is that, despite the existence of liaison offices in the leading cities of the world, Turks have never been good at propagan-da. And although a succession of governments over the years have promised an "explosion" io what has the potential to be Turkey's greatest money-maker, the tourist boom has not happened.

Local indecision on exactly which model to follow to develop the tourism industry has played a part in this, as well as local red tape and the political instability of the past years that have pushed eign travelers to calmer areas

The lack of a proper infrastructure also is a major problem, and there simply are not enough beds to accommodate large numbers of

"Thank God the 'tourism explosion' they've been talking about has never materialized," said a travel company official. "If it had, we wouldn't have known where to put everyone up.

- SINAN FISEK



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Fourth, Turkey has vast natural resources that are as yet virtually untouched. Forests as large as Finland's and immense potential for hydroelectricity are only two among many huge opportunities for development.

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Military: Sharp Increase In Spending Is Advocated

wind during Republic Day celebra-tions here last Oct. 29, Turkey's President Kenan Evren saluted units of the nation's armed forces passing in review. But some foreign observers in the crowd were decidedly unimpressed by what rolled by, notably the Korean War-vintage tanks and horsedrawn artil-

"Unhappily, this is some of the best we have right now," a senior Turkish official told an incredulous American journalist, emphasizing that the nation's armed forces of 600,000 men still remain the largest in the West European area. "We urgently need to modernize our armed forces, and at last we are beginning," he added.

Turkish leaders are currently in the midst of high-level negotiations with the allies, primarily the United States, which are aimed at launching Turkey's most ambitious defense modernization effort since it joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization just over 30 years ago. Major obstacles remain, such as the financing of planned multi-billion-dollar purchases of U.S. jet fighters. But senior Turkish officials sounded hopeful about progress in the talks, particularly in light of General Evren's overwhelming victory in the Nov. 7 referendum, which extended his power for seven years.

In an interview in Ankara, Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken said. "We now have reason to believe that the United States and NATO as a whole accept the need for modernization of our armed forces," He noted that roughly 22 percent of the national budget already is spent on defense. "But this is not enough if Turkey is to he strong and credible in the area," he

tary spending substantially from present levels to around \$12 billion over the next five years. This would include sharp rises to present levels of spending in Turkey by NATO and Turkish military officials countries, now running at around \$900 million annually, with the derstanding which was initialed United States the top contributor. last autumn. The exact number, In 1982, Washington was to spend cost and locations of the bases are \$402.7 million under the U.S.- being kept secret amid widespread Turkish Defense and Economic reports that the U.S. was primarily Cooperation Agreement. West seeking sites in eastern Turkey that Germany was to be the next high-

lomatic and military officials said that the modernization effort will receive a major boost if Congress approves the Reagan administration's plan announced Feb. 4 to boost military spending from the present level to \$759 million in

Administration strategists are hopeful that U.S. legislators will accept the administration's argu-ments that Turkey has become increasingly important as a strategic deterrent to a possible Soviet attack through Iran, a consideration heightened by new questions over Soviet intentions regarding Turkey following the death of President Leonid I. Brezhnev. But for the strategy to be credible U.S. and Turkish analysts said, sophisticated weapons and a modernized infras-

tructure are crucial. An administration official in Washington said they will push hard for increased military aid in Congress "since we need to strengthen the southern flank of NATO." He added that as the Turkish economy continues improving. Ankara also should be in a better position to help pay.

General Evren, replying to ques-tions submitted by the International Herald Tribune just prior to last November's referendum election. warned that "the Turkish nation cannot tolerate any attempt amounting to outright pressure or intervention in its internal affairs," a reference to West European criticism of Turkey's record in the field of human and political rights. Such criticisms, he added, "were counterproductive in nature and conducive to drift Turkey apart from the Western community of nations." Meanwhile. Turkey is proceeding with the modernization effort, consisting of the following:

Turkish government planners say they are seeking to boost mili- air bases for use by U.S. forces in the event of what administration sources describe as "major crisis or

After 18 months of talks, U.S. agreed on a memorandum of unwould be used to keep the Soviet Union from moving westward Traditionally supportive of from Iran or south ioto the Gulf

in Ankara, emphasized in separate interviews that the program was linked to NATO's so-called Quick Reaction Force, designed for com-bined defensive needs within NATO, and bad nothing to do with the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. The defense minister said. "The anproach here is to defend the NATO

area, not to move outside." • The purchase of 160 U.S. jet fighters to replace the air forces aging fleet of F-104s and F-4s, which also were displayed during the Oct. 29 celebration. The contract is estimated at roughly \$4 bil-

Although Turkey previously con-sidered French-built Mirage fighters and the British-French Jaguar, the competition has been narrowed down 10 several U.S. planes, in-cluding Northrop's F-20; General Dynamics' F-16A and the F-18A Hornet, the latter being the U.S. Navy's version of the F-18, for which McDonnell Douglas is prime contractor.

"The Americans, with whom we have the closest ties, made the best offers," said a senior Turkish defense planner. Financing remains a key, unresolved issue and U.S. executives, shuttling in and out of Ankara since the beginning of the year have been trying to put together financing packages that would ease the problem, mainly by proposing so-called offset deals. All three companies have pro-

posed farming out manufacturing and assembling of the planes to Turkish industry. General Dynam-ics has proposed developing exports of Turkey's fledgling elec-tronics industry. Northrop has proposed helping to market a wide range of products and services, such as Turkish wine, textiles, chromium and construction services, which the company estimated could be worth roughly \$2 hillion in sales. The projects, if they materialize, would substantially offset the total cost for Turkish Aircraft Industry Inc., a govern-ment-controlled aircraft company.

Under the proposals, the Turk-ish group would assemble and help manufacture the planes and participate in overhaul work and possialy make components for non-Turkish customers of the planes. Sermet Pasin. Turkey's minister for external economic relations, said. "We used to make our own planes here before World War II and are Turkish ambinions, senior U.S. diparea, Mr. Bavulken and Robert anxious to reactivate the industry.



Turkish Army tanks dating from the Korean War era pass in review.

while developing our exports gen-

A team of Turkish aerospace of-ficials began a tour of U.S. installations in early February to study further the three projects, U.S. company executives said. The new study will take several weeks and involve testing of the planes.

 Streamlining the army's aging fleet of 500 U.S.-made M-48 tanks, which are being fitted with new targeting and communications equipment as well as 105-millimeter cannons. Turkey also has purchased 77 new Leopard-1 tanks from West Germany, of which 18 have been delivered. The tanks will he displayed at the next Republic Day

Turkish military authorities added that they were hopeful of purchasing French-German Milan anti-tank missile systems, which would be partly funded by Germany's 1980-1983 military assistance

(Continued on Page 145)

U.S. Aid Is Sign of Improving Ties

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON - A sharp increase in U.S. aid to Turkey proposed Feb. 4 by the Reagan administration is the latest indication of steadily improving relations be-tween Washington and Ankara.

The aid hike, the largest for any country in the world, was greeted with surprise and some reserve on Capitol Hill, where Turkey has not been a favorite in the past. Nevertheless, initial reaction to the proposal was relatively mild, considering the military government in Ankara, the lack of progress toward a Cyprus solution and the general antipathy to foreign aid at a time of domestic economic distress.

Under the administration's proposal, military and economic aid to Turkey in the fiscal year 1984 would total \$934 million. This is a substantial bike from the \$318 million recommended by the administration a year ago, and an even bigger jump from the \$650 million Congress actually made available

of the proposed new aid program would be military assistance (\$759 million). Planned economic aid would actually be cut in half (to \$175 million) because of Washington's view that the Turkish economy has improved from the near-crisis point of recent years.

The aid recommendation followed an agreement signed last November by military officials of the two nations to construct a new Turkish air base and improve existing bases in Eastern Turkey, within striking distance of the Gulf and

The agreement signed by Assist-ant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle and General Needet Oztrun of the Turkish General Staff was significant in the view of Washington officials, both as a substantive accomplishment and a symbol of growing accord between the two

The planned air base at Mus will U.S. and other NATO aircraft within easy reach of the Soviet Union's Transcaucasian border area, as well as Baghdad, Tehran upper reaches of the Gulf.

The Turkish government of General Kenan Evren has declined to give advance approval for use of the new base by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. Its formal commitment to the Mus hase and 14 existing Turkish installations to be modernized under the November agreement — is limited to NATO uses in pursuit of agreed NATO missions.

Nonetheless, the installations will be military facts that will have to be taken into account by the So-viet Union and all other forces in the area, in the view of U.S. officials. "You look at where those bases are and they obviously have said an administration official.

European nations since the September 1980 military coup. While The funds for the tary rule, the U.S. administrations struction accounts in the Pentagon broached the ideato Turkey of Jimmy Carter and Ronald hudget, separate from the foreign standby U.S. rights to use improved Turkish military facilities.

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91-percent majority backed the the most expensive facilities are in viets from acquiring political-miliproposed new constitution, as a Eastern Turkey, far from the area major step toward restoration of ci- of Greek-Turkish competition. vilian authority.

knowledged problems and limitanear the strategic Gulf is that An-George C. Wilson of The Washingtons on a Washington-Ankara re-kara and Washington, and the socilationship that has had its share of trouble in recent years, especially cord on many aspects of Middle the area, especially to make it pos-during the Congressionally man-fact politics and policy. As an sible for U.S. forces to be intro-dated embargo on the supply of Islamic country with a large and duced to the area rapidly and di-In keeping with the increasingly important military dimension of the relationship, the largest short

the U.S. arms embargo after the Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus in 1974. There is no sign of major progress in the negotiarious to resolve the conflict.

The Reagan administration decided in its early months not to continue the energetic U.S. mediating role that had been assumed by cartier administrations. An in-formed official said, "We don't think a strong U.S. initiative would he welcomed by either party at this

A related difficulty is the contining tension in overall Greek-Turkish relations. Although the U.S. administration seems clearly more in tune with Turkey than with Greece, especially since the coming to power in Athens of the Socialis government of Andreas Papandreou in October 1981, Greek-Americans continue to play an important role in the American body politic. A Greek-Turkish clash, or even an increase in tension, would have large-scale repercussions on the

doinestic scene as well as in

the Mediterranean. A specific difficulty for increased aid to Turkey arising from the dispute is the Congressionallimposed ratio under which assist tance to the two countries is kept in relative balance. The executive branch of the U.S. government has Turks have been knocking around never accepted the 7 to 10 ratio for for 30 years and by now we resem-U.S. aid to Greece and Turkey, respectively, but Congress has main-might disagree about what we're tained it in most cases and Greek going to have for dinner tonight, Prime Minister Papandreou was quick to cite it in a protest to President Reagan when the new Turkish

aid program was unveiled. No overall price tag has been disclosed for the improvements to the Turkish military bases and the construction of the Mus base under the November agreement, and U.S. officials insist that no accord has

The State Department's most remailion for a start on this work in million for a start on this work in the grise of "prefinancing," which is to transition from military rule to parliamentary democracy." The pared to argue that the Greek-report stressed the national referred type of lest NATO funds. Officials are present to the pared to argue that the Greek-report stressed the national referred type of lest NATO conducted to the principal U.S. military objectives in the Middle to argue that the Greek-report stressed the national referred type of lest NATO conducted to the principal U.S. military objectives in the Middle to argue that the Greek-report stressed the national referred type of lest the principal U.S. military objectives in the Middle to argue that the Greek-report stressed the national referred type of lest the Pentagon's secret strategic planning document, said the principal U.S. military objectives in the Middle to argue that the Greek-report stressed the national referred type of lest the Pentagon's secret strategic planning document, said the principal U.S. military objectives in the Middle task the Pentagon's secret strategic planning document, said the principal U.S. military objectives in the Middle task the Pentagon's secret strategic planning document, said the principal U.S. military objectives in the Middle task the Pentagon's secret strategic planning document, said the principal U.S. military objectives in the Middle task the Pentagon's secret strategic planning document, said the principal unit task the Pentagon's secret strategic planning document, said the principal unit task the Pentagon's secret strategic planning document, said the principal unit task the Pentagon's secret strategic planning document, said the principal unit task the Pentagon's secret strategic planning document, said the principal unit task the Pentagon's secret strategic planning document, said the principal unit task the Pentagon's secret strategic planning document, said the principal unit task the Pentagon's se ferendum of last Nov. 7, in which a to the NATO angle and because sian Gulf oil and in prevent the So-

> eries they represent, are not in ac- pared to allocate more resources to even growing dependency on its rectly "should it appear that the se-oil-wealthy neighbors, Turkey is curity of access to Persian Gulf oil leery about U.S. ties to Israel and is threatened." would not wish to be seen as coopcrating with Washington against the interests or wishes of friendly

> It is out of this concern that Turkish authorities turned down U.S. entreaties that the improved air bases he open to unrestricted use by the Pentagon's emerging Rapid Deployment Force A Turkish diplomat explained: "We Turks are part of Europe but we are also in the Middle East. We cannot give ments in recommaissance, warning blanket approval to the United and fighter defense of the States for something we don't know." He was referring to future "would in themselves have a direct U.S. military activity in the region from Turkish bases.

> One senior Turkish figure infor-mally told an American official, according to a reliable account, that Turkey would not permit use of its territory to support Israel in another Arab-Israeli conflict such as the 1973 war. But he reportedly added tween Ankara and Washington for that if the Russians move into the modernization of the Turkish air Gulf or make some other move threatening to the area, Washing-ton should "trust us" to permit use advanced warplanes, such as -16s of the Turkish facilities no matter or F-18s, to completely replace its what the formal decision of

James W. Spain, former U.S. ambassador to Turkey, said that, in the NATO context, "We and the but we know we're going to have dinner together." In the Middle East context, however, this easy familiarity is lacking. When you move out from NATO to the Persian Gulf, there are some clear-cut

differences," Mr. Spain observed. The Gulf has been a large-scale and urgent concern of several U.S.

aid an administration official. be apportioned between Turkey, tion in 1979 and the Soviet inva-The increasingly warm relations NATO and the United States. A sion of Afghanistan in December between Ankara and Washington Congressional source, however, of that year. It was in mid-1980, in constrast with the cool relations said that the Pentagon is prepared the wake of these events and folbetween Turkey and many Western to ask for as much as \$1 billion for lowing the "Carter doctrine" European nations since the Septhe construction. repel outside attacks on the area, The funds for the air bases are to Europe condemned Turkey's mili- he obtained through military con- that the Carter administration first

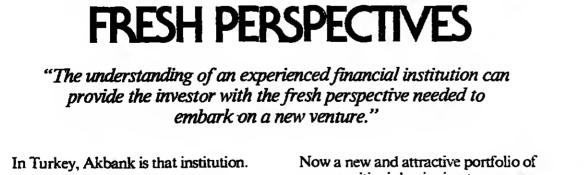
tary control of the oil directly or through proxies." To this end, ac-For all that, there remain ac- key's usefulness as a U.S. corpost was obtained and reported by

> . In a paragraph of particular relevance to Turkey, the Pentagon document called for priority attention to "the close strategic relationship of the southeastern forces of NATO with the Persian Gulf region." Forces should be provided that can be used "both in the direct defense of NATO and in the defense of Allied interests of Southwest Asia," according to the document, pointing out that improvements in reconnaissance, warning

> Such concepts are likely to be cited in justification of U.S. spending on the Turkish bases under the November agreement, and also to justify plans under discussion between Ankara and Washington for

antiquated air force. Because of budgetary limitations in Washington, the request has been trimmed nearly in half, to about 160 new sircraft over 10 to 12 years. Even so, the cost would be \$4 billion to \$5 billion, far more than the U.S. administration is able to finance in

The military aid proposal recently submitted to Congress would provide the resources for at least a small start on the modernization of the Turkish Air Force, perhaps the purchase of 20 to 40 modern varplanes, according to an administra-tion official. It might also make it possible for Turkey to begin im-



NEW INVESTMENTS BEGIN WITH

banks, privately-owned Akbank is clearly a front-runner. Anchored by its ownership of Turkey's most powerful insurance group, it is the finance house at the center of an industrial complex that

In a country of many competing

includes 64 of Turkey's most innovative and profitable firms-a complex ranging from textiles to tires, from medicine to margarine, from construction materials to consumer durables.

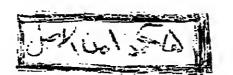
opportunities is beginning to emerge for Turkey. This is inevitable as the richness of its resources-human, natural, industrial, strategic-attracts recognition.

Akbank offers those wishing to participate in the realization of this potential the unique service of a bank whose expertise covers the entire spectrum of business interests.

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A crowd of Moslems in the garden of Istanbul's blue mosque.



Parties: Defining A Role

ANKARA — Next Oct. 16, barring "mexpected obstacles," Turkey will hold general elections to end rule by the military government, which will then be 3 years old, and to take the final step toward the "lasting democracy" that the government leaders have pledged.

The theoretical "unexpected obstacles" is a safety chause put by General Kenan Evren in the timetable for a return to democracy that he announced shortly after seizing power in a military coup in September 1980. He has respected his timetable meticulously, and there is no reason to think that he will not continue to do so

Shortly after his takeover, General Evren — who also is the chief of general staff — promised the creation of a constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution.

The constitution was to be submitted to a referendum, after which new lews covering the status of political parties and a new electoral system would be promulgated. All this was to lead to general elections and a return to civilian

The civilian government is headed by a former commander of the navy, Bulend Ulusi, who retired less than two weeks before the

Members of the constituent assembly were named by the raling five-man National Security Council, some of them picked from short lists drawn up by provincial governors.

mittee that drafted the constitution now has concluded work on a law dealing with political parties and is working on an electoral law. Although polling is only seven months away, there should be plenty of time for the law to be enacted. "Electoral laws are easy," said

the constitutional committee chairman, Orhan Aldikacti. "We could probably draft one in five or six days, if we had to God knows we have the experience."

In its brief existence as a democracy — the multiparty system did not come into effect until 1946, although the republic was proclaimed in 1923 — Turkey has tried a variety of electoral systems more or less successfully.

Interviews with committee members showed that most of them favored a barrage system that would eliminate smaller parties after a first round and leave the field clear for a choice between the two or three parties obtaining the highest number of votes.

Work on the parties' law was concluded recently, but the generals earlier had made known what they wanted: There will be no communist party — but. Turkey has never had one in its 37-year-old multiparty democracy. Parties that are fascist or religious — meaning Islamic fundamentalist in this secular, but 98-percent Moslem country—also are forbidden. Turkey has had fascist and religious parties in its recent past, and they both played parts at least as important as the extreme left in leading the country to civil strife.

This leaves the way open to the right-of-center and the left-of-center, which have dominated past Turkish political life, and to the center, which has never had much

The two most authoritative figures in Turkish politics during the last decade were Suleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit, both to-day in their late 50s.

Mr. Demirel led the conservative Justice Party and controlled about half of the Turkish vote, and Mr. Ecevit led the social-democratic Republican People's Party and more or less controlled the other half. Their parties no longer exist.

Mr. Ecevit has complained bit-

Mr. Ecevit has complained bitterly about the closure of the RPP, which was created by Kemal Ataturk — the man who founded the Turkish republic and whose principles the generals have vowed to follow. The RPP was the country's only party until 1946.

Last fall, both Mr. Ecevit and Mr. Demirel were banned from active politics for 10 years, as were most of their closest aides. Other prominent former members of parliament have been banned from running for office for five years and from forming new parties—but not from joining them.

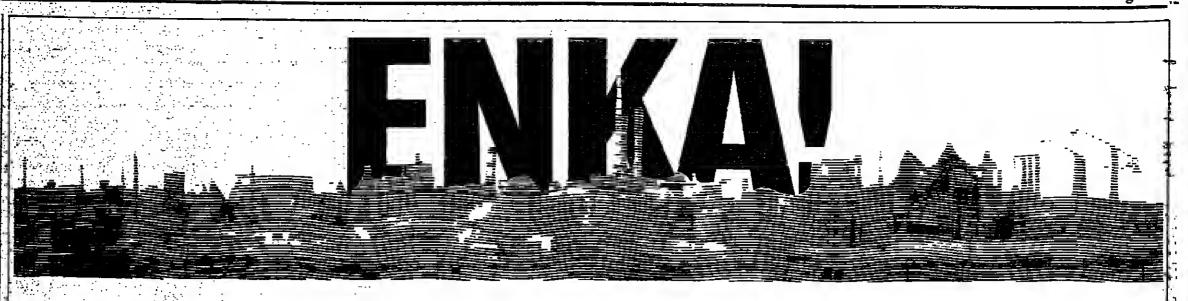
"This is a small punishment we have meted out to them," General Evren said. The implication was that they could have been jailed for a long time — or worse — for having failed to end their squabling when the country was on the brink of internal strife — or in the midst of "a civil war by proxy," as an assembly member put it.

But most observers agree that it would be naive to think the old parties dead. The political groups to be formed probably will follow the lines of their predecessors to engage the support of already established local organizations, con-

Whether Mr. Demirel and Mr. Ecevit will lead the new parties from behind the scenes is not certain. Many observers believe that the former leaders' political careers ended with their bannings. They will both be in their late 60s before they are allowed to stand again for

Mr. Ecevit, who faced strong opposition within his own party before the coup, may have more trouble making a comeback — if, of course, he wants to Mr. Demirel, however, is considered the undisputed head of his officially disbanded party, and he has a prede-

(Continued on Page 15S)



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Overseas Contracts: Economists Predict Continuing Growth

The surge in contracting work is. like an accompanying export boom, the direct result of an austerity program at home that has forced Turkish companies to seek ticularly in the Middle East, Turk-\$2.9 hillion at the beginning of million oil shipment it accepted on 1981. Over the last three years, the a one-time basis. Middle East has overtaken the Eu-

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dollars are outstanding.

In addition, the contractors are cak traveled to Indonesia where Turkish and Indonesian contractors signed a cooperation agree-

There are now about 160 Turkish companies working in the Mid-dle East, of which about 50 are large, well-established firms. About 150,000 Turkish workers send home remittances totaling \$1.3 hillion a year, overtaking the \$1.2 hillion. lion of remittances from Turkish workers in Europe, and representing a major source of "invisible"

The country of major activity remains Lihya, where existing contracts, involving 90,000 to 100,000 urally would have a greater prob-Turkish workers, amount to more than \$9 hillion. Lihya is followed by Saudi Arabia, with \$3.5 hillion more than \$1 billion. Other con- ment help. tracts in the Gulf and North Africa

Libyan oil revenues caused severe payments delays to Turkish export- lays. "After all, the Turkish govern-

ANKARA - Encouraged by the ers and contractors. According to gradual easing of severe delays in Umut Arik, the Foreign Ministry's payments by Lihya. Turkey's over- director-general for economic afseas contractors are enjoying an fairs, in the fall of 1981 Turkish unprecedented boom that has contractors were owed about \$200 made the sector into one of the million and \$250 million worth of country's principal sources of for-exports had been contracted by Lihva hut were unsold.

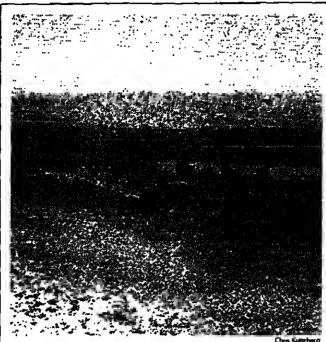
At first Libya offered its contractor-creditors barter agreements of crude oil. But because of high Libyan oil prices, as well as Turkish contractors' inexperience on the survival in overseas markets, par- spot market, such arrangements ish companies currently hold con- large Turkish contracting firm Kotracts worth more than \$15 hillion in the Middle East, compared with an estimated 30 percent on a \$27-

After months of talks between Middle East has overtaken the Eu-ropean Community as Turkey's the Libyan and Turkish govern-major trading partner. the Libyan and Turkish govern-ments, an agreement was reached And further expansion is expected. According to Nurettin Kocak. chief of the Turkish Contractors to Mr. Arik, the accord stipulated Union, total contracts could easily rise in the future to \$20 billion with price is to be beld in Turkey to pay

The land on which it is situated an annual turnover of \$5 hillion exporters, while Libya agreed to was bought by Prussian King and income of about \$1.5 billion a use the remaining 70 percent to Frederich Wilhelm as a burial year. Bids worth several million speed up delayed contractors' pay-

Although the Libyans' foreign planning to expand their activities to the Far East, Recently, Mr. Konot been totally resolved, according to Mr. Kocak the worst of the bottleneck is expected to be over by the end of this year. He said ment. And large Turkish contract- that because of the value they put ing companies are already sizing on the future Libyan market, of the society broke into the ceme-up Thailand, Malaysia and Singa"Turkish contractors have been tery, trimmed the grounds and very understanding, revising their plans and extending the length of their contracts."

According to Professor Emre Gonensoy, a board member at Enka Holding, which with \$1.3 billion of overseas contracts is Turkey's largest single contractor, ment owes its own contractors "there is no longer any real problem; they are one or two months behind, but that's all." Mr. Gonen-



Sheep graze near Mount Ararat.

Agriculture: Development Efforts Paying Off

ANKARA — The fares, or factories, question bas long divided Turkish politicians and economists, but the colorful abundance that marks most greengrocers' shelves in Turkey makes it clear that the government's policy of increasing emphasis on the agricultural sector has paid off.

Although agriculture bas long been a poor cousin to Turkish industrial development projects. Turkey's vast agricultural farmlands some 28.5 million hectares (70.4 million acres) - are nevertheless rich enough to have made it one of the few countries in the world to be self-sufficient in food production, with significant quantities left to export. Now, however, there is growing awareness

that inadequate irrigation, low levels of technology and insufficient investment have kept production far below its potential. And there also is concern about long-term population growth and with the current livng standards of the more than 23 million

people who still live off the land. Agricultural experts estimate that if average European levels of technology were to be

uniformly applied in Turkey, crop produc-tion could be doubled or tripled and animal husbandry expanded.

Because of a recent surge in industrial exports, last year's agricultural exports slid into second place for the first time. Not surprisingly then. Turkish agriculture officials believe further encouragement of food produc-tion would guarantee a valuable source of foreign exchange.

Today. Turkey is one of the world's top 10 wheat exporters and the world's single largest supplier of hazel nuts, figs, raisins and Turkish (as opposed to Virginia) tobacco. Despite farmers' objections to government payment methods, 1982's wheat crop was at record levels of more than 14 million ions. Barley was expected to reach a record output of about six million ions, and corn, at about 1.3 million tons, was larger than the previous year. Total citrus exports in the 1981-1982 marketing year increased to 252,139 tons, against 212,000 tons the year before. And record levels of sugar production of 1.5 million tons allowed the country to regain its exporter status in that field.

But the reduced level of overall Turkish investment, which in 1982 was about 1.87 trillion Turkish lira. has acted as a constraint. In many areas yields are significantly lower than elsewhere in the West. And poor packaging and marketing methods have been an obstacle to exports.

In recent years, the government has sought to push the sector toward its full potential Agriculture's share of investment has risen to 12 percent. There have been easy credit terms and foreign exchange allocations for exports. international help and a series of new pilotprograms designed to increase quality and

quantity. One reason for the new policy is the fure of foreign exchange. Ministry of Agriculture experts expected food exports in 1982 to bring in about \$3 billion, about half of total export earnings. The current export boom has reduced agriculture's share of exports to below half, from 59.4 percent in 1979. But the con-(Continued on Page 14S)

Turkish Workers in West Germany: No Progress in Integration

ISTANBUL - The Turkish cem-

In the early 1970s, a group of Turks established a society to care for the cemetery, which, over the years, was overtaken by weeds. shrubs and wild flowers. Members

ground for an Ottoman amhassa- by rain and wind. for who died while serving in Ber-

tery, trimmed the grounds and built a small mosque. They also bought a new plot behind the

But Turkish contractors, at pres- home in the preceding decade, "We

The Turkish contractors' recent also have enjoyed other advantages tivity gives us a competitive edge," earnings for the troubled halance soy believes that earlier alarmist re- success in the Middle East was giv- making them competitive in projports of impending hankruptcies en its immediate impetus hy the ects ranging from housing and city may have been circulated by Tureconomic stabilization program beconstruction. railways, ports and
key's smaller contractors, who natgun in 1980, which largely succeedairports, to power stations, desairgun in 1980, which largely succeed- airports, to power stations, desalied in curbing runaway inflation by nation plants and other industrial depressing domestic demand. In projects. lem with payments delays and depressing domestic demand. In whose difficulties in competing 1981, the country's military gowernment provided a new set of inernment provided a new set of in-centives, including tax exemption for contractors' overseas profits holds contracts in Lihya, Saudi worth of contracts, and Iraq, with them to try to stimulate govern- centives, including tax exemption racts in the Gulf and North Africa

A contracting executive, who asked that his name not be used.

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A member of the society said:

ied only its babies in the Turkish cemetery and continued shipping al. older people home.

The small cemetery around the Probably nothing demonstrates folk songs in the Turkish language at night go hack to their villages in are laments about life in gurbet. Asia Minor."

ty of the rest for more than six. It also underlines the difficulty

'It costs thousands of marks to that the German authorities face in ship bodies to Turkey. We thought integrating the Turks: the majority it might be a good idea if we saved neither want to return home nor people from this expense." The stay in Germany. They do not idea might have been good but it want to go because unemployment did not work. The community hur- in Turkey is high and prospects for newcomers are not bright in gener-

Their motives for not wanting to

There also is a recognized cultur-

would not be enough," Enka Hold-

million worth of new contracts, has

been working in the Middle East

since the early 1970s and is cur-

ing, which in 1981 alone won \$750

grave was almost filled with graves of other expatriate Moslems — an Iranian diplomat, an Egyptian merchant, a Pakistani who died in a traffic accident and others whose tombstones have been wiped clean by rain and wind.

Turkish community does not conforcing lands away from one's place of birth. The majority of the workers are people from the countryside and consider the German way of life a threat to Islam and their traditions, to which they are deeply attached.

In 1982 only 108 of the 120,000 Turks who live in Berlin took German citizenship, although most of them are eligible.

Aras Oren, a Turkish writer who lives in Berlin, said; "Most of these people live the kind of life which the Germans discarded a long time ago. In fact, the sort of life they are "We are not going to leave our dead in an infidel country," a Turkish worker in Berlin said. Stay are more complicated. Turks trying to protect is going out of are among the most patriotic peofashion even in Turkey. During the ple in the world. Nearly half of the daytime they live in Germany and

But the explosion of Turkish about a hillion Turkish lira." he ent second only in their ability to also have a highly disciplined insaid.

ent second only in their ability to also have a highly disciplined inwin new and lucrative contracts, dustrial labor force whose producthe light of Turkey's growing overall economic relations with the Middle East. Since the austerity program first nudged Turkish industry into the outside world, the

> In 1981, Turkey's total exports rently involved in multimillion-dol- to other Islamic countries reached

SHIPOWNERS+SHIP MANAGERS+COMPETITIVE CHARTERING+CONTRACTORS+BROKERS SHIPPING ACTENTS-SUPPLIERS TRUCKOWNERS*INTERNATIONAL FORWARDERS*STEVEDORERS*OVERLAND TRANSITTERS

down because they realized that once they left they would be unable to return. Most brought their fami-

lies and relations.

er in Stuttgart, said: "During the mainly as a transient phenomen boom the Germans were not exactly in love with us but tolerated us. When the crisis started they started hating us and the tolerance disappeared. During the boom we were ing that the authorities have been being praised for being diligent to look closely at the problems of and hard-working. Now we are Turkish worker ghettos. The problems dirty pigs."

Turks aroused more hostility than other guest workers for two million Turkish children and aid make things easier. But, Mr. Gonensoy said, "this by itself would not be enough." Enka Hold-would not be enough." Enka Holdent, followed by Iran, West Germany. Libya, Saudi Arahia and the United States.

European and better adapted to life in Germany. They integrate or get lost in the crowd. The Turks stand out because they are Moslem Kuhn said: "The current problems and dress and live differently. The are a challenge that has to be taken men sport large mustaches and up now, because otherwise the cloth caps and the women drah problems threaten to become insurraincoats and scarves.

Turks started coming to Germany in large numbers in the late at all. Secondly, while the other im-1950s to bridge the labor gap dur- migrants come and go, the Torks ing the economic boom. When re-cruitment was banned in 1973, ing and, paradoxically, no inter-Turks started putting their roots tion of integrating. More are con ing despite visa restrictions.

The government seems reco

ciled to the fact that the Turkis community is in Germany to star Heinz Kuhn, former prime min-ister of Nordrhein-Westfalen, said: newcomers and integrate the "It has to be recognized that an ir- Turks, most of whom are indisperreversible development has taken sable to the economy because the place." In a regional representative are employed in "dirty sectors" like survey, 42 percent said they had no the steel industry and mines. The intention of leaving. An equal Germans do not want their jobs number said they had no concrete Integration, however, is not easy plans" for returning.

For two decades the Germans plans" for returning For two decades the Gerings
Mehmet Akgun, a Turkish workseemed to consider the Turk of the labor market and naid but

attention to their social needs. It is only recently with the rec sion and growing anti-foreign for lems are vast and probably insolvable. There are more than half Moslem, city folks nor persints,

but a mixture of all. Referring to the children, Mr. mountable, and this would have About 80 percent of the adult disastrous consequence

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The Press Remains a Strong Force Despite History of Problems

million newspapers sold to the country's population of ment-controlled prices increase steadily.

about 50 million. These were the independent Hurriyet.

In fact, the technical side of the Turkish press is so which at more than 600,000 copies is the country's largest advanced that many journalists believe that the quality of newspaper, Milliyet and Gunaydin, the conservative Tercuman and left-of-center Comburiyet

local izmir newspaper that ranks at the top in circulation but is not considered one of the "big five" because of its mainly regional coverage.

A recent addition to the Turkish press is the daily Gunes, which has increased the number of leading national dailies to six.

Incad. Sam which press.

This is one of the reasons for newspapers' relatively small readership. Mr. Selek said, noting that news magazines were not successful in Turkey.

The most enduring of the weeklies is Yanki, published in Ankars, but its readers do not number near those of the

Gunes created a crisis in the Turkish press with its first publication a year ago. Its owners, a couple of wealthy Istanbul businessmen, invested large amounts of money into building an impressive staff and printing works. Of-fering the biggest salaries on the market and paying hand-some "transfer fees," the newspaper gathered the bestknown names in the Turkish press under its masthead.

The result is a combination of in-depth reporting, serious political commentary, scandal-sheet news, cheesecake, how-to columns, photo-novels and tabloid-type headlines produced like most Turkish newspapers in full

tegratio

Bab-i Ali [the Sublime Porte, heart of Istanbul's pubhishing industry] will never be the same again," a senior

Most Turkish publishers believe that the sale of their newspapers depends largely on colorful presentation. Cumhuriyet is the sole ootable exception.

With production costs high and sales relatively low,

credit terms. These incretive dealings have helped increase what the public wants. There are about 400 periodicals in Turkey, but until circulation. They also have kept the expensive offset recently, only five dailies accommed for most of the two printing presses supplied with newsprint, whose govern-

uman and left-of-center Combuniyet. "The body is developing, but it still has the same, small Turkey's oldest daily, Yeni Asir, founded in 1895, is a head," said writer Sabahattin Selek, a longtime observer

Specialized magazines have begun to flourish, and three ples could lead the press to a better understanding of

what Turks want to read. The first is a humor magazine, Girgir. Under its veteran editor, cartoonist Oguz Aral, it has become an institution, cheerfully and fearlessly poking fun at officialdom and social foibles. It is Turkey's biggest weekly and — after the Soviet Krokodil and the U.S. Mad magazine — the

world's largest-selling humor magazine, according to its publishers. Girgir sells about 400,000 copies.

The second is Erkekce, a glossy, Playboy-type monthly that sells more for its articles, interviews and stories than for its photographs, which do not compete with the amount of skin hared in photos in the country's numerous weekly scandal sheets.

. The third is Bilim ve Teknik, a science magazine that reaches a vast audience.

"This means that the Turkish public is developing and revolutionary courts."

ISTANBUL — The press remains a strong force in Timmany Turkish newspapers carry on side businesses with will not huy just whatever the publishers push on the key despite a history of economic problems and official their readers, supplying them with a variety of goods — market," an Ankara journalist said. "It also means that pressures, which have increased in recent. Irom apartments to cars to television sets — on favorable most people in the press business are not really aware of believed to have been incited by the government, in inci-

"What could he more obvious than a humor magazine selling to a nation that has had more than its share of unhappy moments; a science magazine selling in a country that is always a little behind in technological development, and a sophisticated girlie magazine selling in a sexually repressed society?" he said. Economic and production problems are important, but government pressures, for which there is considerable historical precedent, have been the most recent visible problem for the Turkish

Agah Efendi published the first independent Turkish newspaper in 1860, only to see it closed down by the sultan six years later. Agah Efendi was forced to flee

Another journalist who spent years in European exile, Ali Suavi, was killed in 1878 as he tried to lead an uprising against the sultan.

Namik Kemal spent his 48 years writing nationalistic articles and verse, sometimes in excile, before dying in a dungeon in Famagusta, Cyprus.

Government agents gunned down opposition journal-ists in the streets during the years preceding World War L. The Official Gazette was closed down because of a printing error in an article - and remained closed for a dozen

Another journalist, Hasan Tahsin, is credited with having fired the first shot of the Turkish War of Independence against Greek troops occupying the Aegean port city of Izmir. However, as soon as the republic was proclaimed in 1923, some journalists who had been critics of the former government were among the first to appear before

dents up until 1950.

When the Democrat Party government of Adnan Menderes arrived in power after Turkey's second multiparty elections, the press received its first taste of real freedom. However, beginning in 1954, repression gradual-

hy increased, newspapers were closed down, censorship was reimposed and scores of journalists were jailed.

After the overthrow in 1960 of Mr. Menderes' govern-

ment by the military and the adoption of a new constitution in 1961, the press was given unprecedented freedom. Restrictions were imposed with the return of martial law in 1971, but the relative lack of press freedom only lasted until general elections in 1973.

Journalists then were able to write freely but became the targets of extremists in the period of near civil war between 1977 and 1980.

Abdi Ipekci, editor-in-chief of the independent daily Milliyet, was "a voice of sanity in a time of chaos," one of his obituary notices said. He was shot to death in 1979 near his home by a rightist terrorist — Mehmet Ali Agca. Mr. Agca now is serving a life sentence in an Italian jail for his 1981 attempt to kill Pope John Paul II.

Mr. Ipekci's murder was perhaps the most important single political assassination in a period of violence that escalated to as many as 30 deaths a day.

Ironically, the death of Mr. Ipekci, who had spent 30 of his 50 years defending democratic values and freedom of expression, helped bring about the September 1980 coup and a government that has closed down newspapers for periods of time and sentenced some journalists to prison.

One of the first things the new government did was to close down two newspapers — one rightist, Hergun, the Nadi was brought other leftist. Aydinlik. Martial law brought automatic centence if convicted. sorship, and the National Security Council issued decrees

Newspaper editors applied self-censorship. Also, an editor said that telephone calls from martial law officers

sometimes asked that certain stories be ignored. The colonel on the other end of the line would sometimes even tell you how many columns your story should

Editors became aware that the military rulers would accept no criticism. however well-meaning. Turkey's major dailies sporadically disappeared from newsstands as temporary bans halted their publication. Journalists throughout the political spectrum found themselves in and out of jail. Four out of the country's five leading dailies were closed down at one time or another, the sole

exception being Milliyet.

One of the latest victims of the crackdown was one of Turkey's oldest newspapers, the respected left-of-center daily Cumhuriyet. It was first published in 1924 by Yunus Nadi, a close friend of the late founder of the republic. Kernal Ataturk, whose principles the military has pledged

In January, the publisher and chief editorial writer Nadir Nadi, 75 and son of the newspaper's founder, wrote on the front page: "Readers will probably look at this and say. 'This man has wasted his life.' " Mr. Nadi then printed verbatim an editorial he had written in 1961, criticizing

the military regime of that period for measures against
Ataturk's principles. Mr. Nadi said these measures were
similar to those being adopted by the present government.
The newspaper was closed on Jan. 24 for an "unlimited eriod," but allowed to reopen on Feb. 17. However, Mr. Nadi was brought to court, where he faces a six-year sen-

Yasar Kemal: 'I Am a Novelist of Changes... I Am Not Defending Something'

PARIS — Yasar Kemal is the first Turkish novelist to being a country boy. Born in Cukurova in 1922, he led a gain a wide readership outside his country and a perennial candidate for the Nobel Prize for literature — but.

As a child, he saw his father murdered, later he he would rather talk about herbs.

"If I hadn't been a writer," he said, "I would have been a herbalist. Spending the entire year in the mountains, trying to find one plant, living with nature — I can't think of anything more poetic."

He knows the nature in his native Cukurova, the fertile southeastern Turkish plain stretching from the foothills of the Taurus mountains to the Mediterranean, like be knows the back of his hand.

Cukurova also is the setting of most of his novels, including his best-known work, "Memed My Hawk," a tale of banditry in the Taurus mountains that Peter Ustinov has just finished filming in Yugoslavia.

Nature is a subject close to Yasar Kemal's heart, and some of the most beautiful passages in his books are rich descriptions of nature.

"Every piece of nature has its own personality," he said recently. "No two trees, no two birds, ants, bugs or flowers are alike. We write of the inner contradictions of man, but no one writes of the terrible inner contradio-

He added: "A novelist shouldn't necessarily be a biologist - but he should at least have a sense of smell." Yasar Kemal's love of nature comes in part from his.

As a child, he saw his father murdered, later be dropped out of eighth grade and worked at more than 30 jobs; from apprentice cobbler to apprentice minstrel, from building inspector to public scribe.

His favorite employ was as a watchman in the rice paddies of Cukurova. The paddies were watered by the Savrun River, he said, "and I would walk the 50 or 60 kilometers from Anavarza to the Savrun's source in the Tamus mountains twice a week.

It was also during these long treks that he learned to write, thinking out his novels as he walked - a method

"I write while I'm walking," be says and, at 61, still a formidable marcher, he spends hours in the streets, rain

From the age of 17, he became interested in folk songs and poetry, and worked with a number of asik, wanderninstrels who have roamed Anatolia from village to village for centuries, accompanying themselves on the saz, a long-handled lute, and singing from memory songs of love, heroism and religion.

"I come from a tradition of great epics," be said. "I

am the last link in that chain."

He defends the rich and earthy poetry of the minstrels, and their originality. Tolstoy wrote in the 19th century that there were no

When you're

But the minstrel tradition alone is not enough to make a great novelist, and Yasar Kemal, who maintains that you cannot make modern literature on oral traditions

alone," is a formidable reader. "If a writer doesn't know the literature of the world at least as well as be knows his own basic culture, if he has missed out on Tolstoy, Dostoevski, Gogol, Balzac, Sten dhal or Faulkner, he cannot really be a writer."

He is impatient with most present-day writers but does not hide his admiration for William Faulkner, to whom he has sometimes been compared.

"If Homer had been born in this century," he said "he would have written like Faulkner - hut less complicat-

"Faulkner sought a new form in every novel he wrote, that is why I have great respect for him," he said. "If a work doesn't bring a new form of imagery, I see no

reason for it to be written He liked Faulkner but deplored the lack of books by Americans translated into Turkish. So after he became a literary box office with "Memed My Hawk," he put for-ward a condition to would-be publishers:

"You can have a novel by Yasar Kemal if you publish a novel by Faulkner," he said. After a brief stint in jail for a political offense in the

more heroes," he said. "But Koroglu [a semi-mythical, late 1940s, Yasar Kemal moved to Istanhul, where he leth-century warrior-minstrel] had said the same thing worked as a feature writer for a newspaper. It was his last salaried job - and the beginning of a

prolific literary career. In Paris last autumn, be received the Del Duca award. a \$30,000 prize whose earlier recipients include writers such as France's Jean Anouilh, Italy's Ignazio Silone. Argentina's Jorge Luis Borges and Senegal's former president, the poet Leopold Sedar Senghor.

Two years previously, one of his books was voted best foreign oovel of the year here, and a play from one of his novellas won first prize at a theater festival in Nancy. "Memed My Hawk" alone has been translated into 28 languages, and his European readers are concentrated in

France, Germany, Britain and Scandinavia. In the 1960s, he was one of the founders of a leftist magazine, and was for a while a militant of the Turkish

Labor Party. But now, he will not discuss politics.
"I am a novelist of changes," he said. "I am not defending something, I am only explaining the changes. He took Cukurova as an example: "In the 1920s, there were 10 large marshes in Cukuro-

va, filled with all kinds of birds - there were even flamingos. There were gazelles.

Then, in the 50s, the tractors arrived, and the nature there changed immediately - no more marshes. no

more gazelles "The nature under feudalism was different, it is different under capitalism. The nature of buman relations,

too, have changed and, as a result, human psychology has changed. I was very fortunate as a writer to have heen able to observe firsthand such huge modifications in both nature and people in my lifetime. It is the story of these deep-rooted changes that I am trying to tell."

He compares his source of inspiration, the Cukurova Valley, to the Nile Delta; but rooted as he is in tradition, Yasar Kemal also believes that imagination — "dreaming," he calls it — must change with the times. "You must live people, live nature, live dreams," he said. "The idea is not to write what you live, but to enrich your dreams and your imagination through what you have lived. You could describe one person, be has his riches too — but to go beyond a single person, you must see many people, you must see much nature, you must see many dreams. Dreams too have their limits, but these limits can be expanded. Man can go to the moon now, so why shouldn't a writer have richer dreams?"

Despite all this talk of flowers and dreams, Yasar Kemal is no ascetic, romanic moongazer. A gruff, bear-like man, six feet tall, his one good eye peering sharply from behind horn-rimmed glasses, his explosive and contagious laugh rattling windows, be exudes power and enjoys good food and good drink. "Except when I'm writing." he said. "When I'm writing I don't smoke and I don't drink. I'm in bed by nine. I take care of myself as one would take care of a racehorse."

-SINAN FISEK

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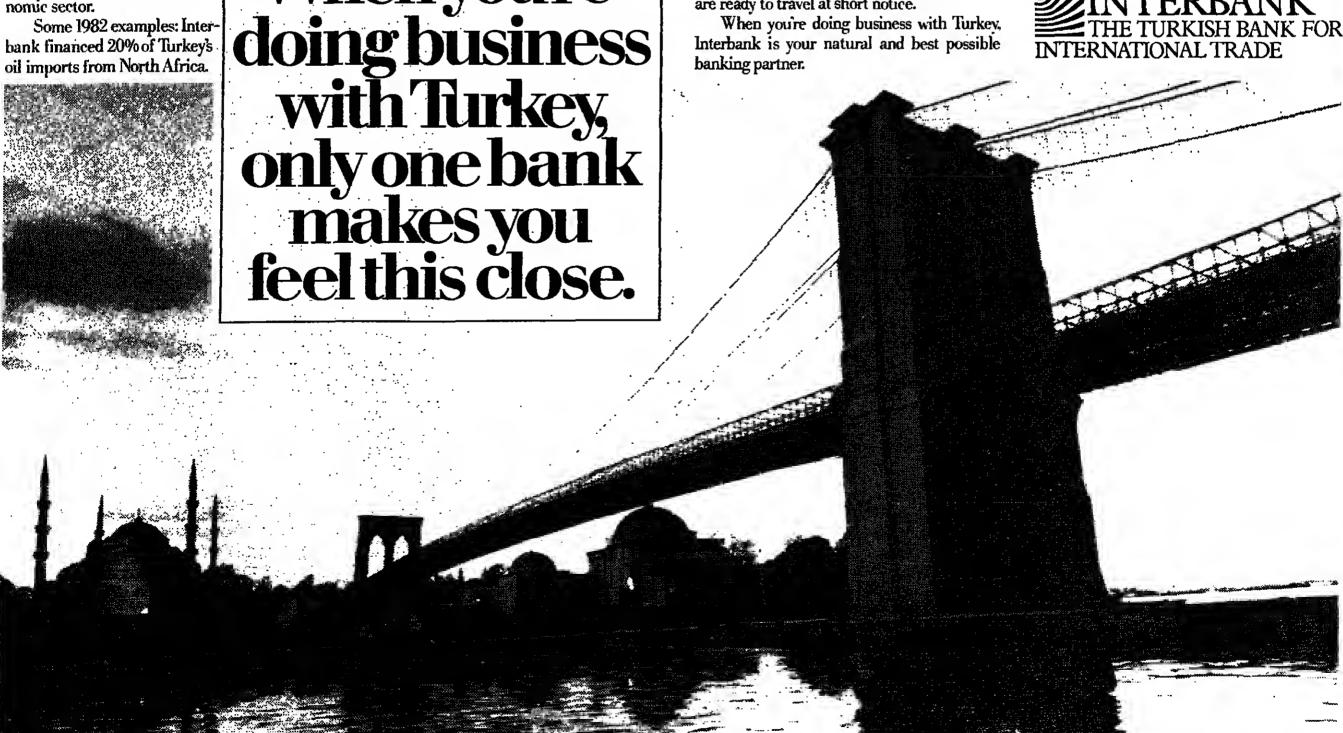
TL 30,683,736,000 Total Deposits:

Total Assets: TL 47,985,809,000 TL 1.801.511.000 Shareholders' Equity:

Share Capital increased to TL 4,000,000,000 (TL 1.375,000,000 paid up at June 30 1982)



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Torture of Suspects Centuries-Old Issue

ANKARA — The traditional re-dy to the question, "Is there tor-still a member of the police force," ply to the question. "Is there tor-ture in Turkey?" is usually "yes and no."

Yes, because Turks often expect mistreatment when they have to deal with police in the cities and gendarmes in the countryside; and no, because most people do not be-lieve torture is official policy.

The general treatment that Turks undergo in the hands of security officials may be bad, but what angers many Turkish politicians and government officials is that the world community only notices when Turkey is going through times of crisis, when students and intellectuals receive the same treatment that the man-in-the-street

The problems seems to be that the mistreatment of prisoners has become institutionalized over the decades - not to mention the centuries - and seems to be largely der the present government. due to the inefficiency and poor training of the police.

carrying out a detailed study of the issue, was careful to underline that tion" and on previous governments, which, in attempts to politiwho was sympathetic to the party Response line, regardless of qualifications.

A year ago, the prime minister's regime "does not tolerate or con-done torture" and had begun crim- Four of the 204 did die as a result dents alleged by international or-

On the other hand, the specialist cited several examples that be said showed at least that torrure may still be tolerated at lower levels.

One was the case of a police inspector on trial for the torture-murder of a prisoner, "He was released sult of torture. from detention by the court at the session prior to the sentencing." the specialist said. "He was sentenced to 14 years in jail and, of ally went unreported because of jail for nearly a year in the pending course, bas not been seen since."

He cited the case of another policeman, sentenced to a year's im- deaths," he added. prisonment for the torture-death of leaving prison, the policeman was misleading information from explained that he had hurt his leg

the specialist said.

The specialist was asked, in a recent interview, why allegations of torture in Turkey are more widespread now than at the times of previous governments.

"Let there be no mistake," he said, "these figures for torture and torture-related deaths under this regime do not mean that things are worse now. They are higher only because there are more people in jail, but proportionally they are the same as under any previous regime, be it right-wing or left, and the techniques are almost always iden-

The specialist listed the official responses to allegations from international pressure groups, such as the London-based human rights group Amnesty International of incidents of torture in Turkey un-Turkish officials said that from

September 1980 to October 1982 One internationally recognized they received complaints on 540 specialist, a Turk, who has been cases of torture. Of these, 316 complaints were under investigation; 171 allegations were unfounded: the current government was not re-trials concerning 37 cases were sponsible for the present state of continuing; and 16 cases had been affairs. The specialist, who asked concluded, with 34 officials acquitto remain anonymous, said that ted and 15 sentenced to prison most of the blame fell on "tradi-terms. Of the 93 defendants in the 37 cases pending resolution, 17 were under detention and 76 free

office announced that the military than two years, military officials them on police inefficiency. ganizations. There is other evi- ted suicide"; five were killed "while dence that authorities are now tak- attempting to escape"; 25 died "in ing more effective action against armed clashes"; 12 were alive; 117 cases were under investigation and one person could not be traced.

The speciaist, sifting through reports, claims, counterclaims and server said, was the fact that Turks denials, came to the conclusion had come to expect these stories that at least 115 people had died in and had become accustomed to the "The Man Who Was Best in the that at least 115 people had died in and had become accustomed to the the same 25-month period as a re- idea of torture within the system.

This figure included, he said. sult of hunger strikes, which genercials consider these to be natural

Compiling this list was a diffia suspect. The law bolds that, after cult chore, he said, because there heavily on a cane, and the caption have been barred from all sides. Some prisoners - mainly



But when Mr. Sirmen and his co-

defendants appeared in another

this another form of ill-treatment.

The effect of torture can be seen

I beat people up," admitted an

not only on those at the receiving

end but also sometimes at the giv-

officer who had served on a securi-

ty detail, "I knew he [the detainee]

had done it. I saw him do it, but he

wouldn't say he did it. I hit him

twice and he admitted it. I hate myself for doing it and I hate the

idea, but if I hadn't done it. I

would have been in trouble with

my superiors for having failed to

The whole issue of torture has

This story tells the tale of a civil

servant who comes home one night

to find his entire family in a panic

because a neighborhood policeman

has dropped in to ask the civil serv-

ant to stop by the police station the next day. The family spends the night advising the man on how to

suffer the least through the expect-

ed third degree. They suggest that

he be well-dressed, get a shave and

a haircut, drink a little and swallow

a few pills to take the edge off the

pain. Finally, they beat him up themselves — a "dry run" to get

him used to what will happen -

become part of popular culture, as humorist Muzaffer Izgu wrote in a

World at Being Beaten Up."

ing end as well.

propaganda value of allegations. Sirmen indeed was hurt playing systematically exaggerated, and of- basketball — nothing more. ficials either attempted to cover up

or to minimize the incidents. Under martial-law regulations, picture weeks later with their hair his findings on torture cannot be and mustaches shaved off, wearing published. If they could be, they prison fatigues - a treatment rewould contribute to bringing about needed reforms of the judiciary and penal systems, he said.

Noung that most of the deaths on bail. occurred during investigation — Responding to allegations that that is, before the defendants were Responding to allegations that that is, before the determinant 204 people had died under torture sentenced and sent to penal instituin Turkisb prisons in a little more tions, the expert blamed many of

"They [the police] are generally very badly educated and trained," inal proceedings against persons of ill treatment and the officials re-accused of torture in 14 of 68 inci-sponsible were being tried; 25 died terrogation techniques. The only sponsible were being tried; 25 fied terrogation techniques. The only of "natural causes"; 15 "committing most of them know is to beat up a man or torture him until he talks, so that is what they do."

The horror stories, particularly the more inventive ones, were the get a confession." hardest to prove, the expert said. But more troubling, another ob-

Earlier this year, a picture appeared in a leading Istanbul daipeople who lost their lives as a re- ly of columnist Ali Sirmen, a respected journalist who has been in the clampdown on the press. "Offi- trial against the Peace Association, a pacifist group accused of communism. The photograph showed Mr. Sirmen coming to court, leaning

playing basketball, "A likely story," was the initial reaction within the intellectual community, many of whom were convinced that Mr. Sirmen had been tortured to the extent that he could not walk properly. A few with the hope that he will not sufcould not walk properly. A few

political militants - aware of the days later, they fearned that Mr. fer too much if witnesses are pres-

The following day, the family the way out several bours later - became accepted. served for convicts — the public having discovered that he was was almost unanimous in terming letter - the civil servant is stopped closed. by an inspector arriving on duty.

ishment similar to caning in Britain sis for prosecution and freed them, until the first quarter of this centu-

CONTRIBUTORS

AXEL KRAUSE is the economic correspondent of the International Herald Trihune. SINAN FISEK is a journalist who has covered Turkey for many years and is now based in Paris. DON OB-ERDORFER is the diplomatic correspondent of The Washington Post. SARI GILBĒRT is a Rome-based journalist who specializes in the Mediterranean countries.

The Armenian Question ings increased, and particularly after ASALA attacked in the Turk'sh capital, killing 10 people with hand grenades and machinegun fire at

Ankara's airport last summer.
Still, most Turks continue to believe that the extremist groups do not speak for the majority of Ar-

In Istanbul, an Armenian newspaper publisher said recently: "Un-ul the first arrest. I truly did not believe that the killers could be Armenians *

He added: "If there is such a thing as an Armenian cause, this does not help it. Perhaps it helps the Greek cause, or the Kurdish cause or whatever cause someone Some Armenians living outside port.

Turkey actually believe that the still living in Turkey," as one of them explained recently in Paris.

Turks say the charge is ludicrous, but symbolic of the enormous propaganda they have to

combat Many Turkish officials today admembers, who accompanied him to mit that they should have launched the police station, are beaten badly their own propaganda effort years by police officers, but the man ago, before uncountered claims -

asked to the station to pick up a menian question was considered

"Excuse me," the inspector politely asks, "but have you had your beating?" "Yes, I have," the man answers. "It's all right then," the politiceman says. "You may go."

Some Turks will laugh at the "They were the ones generally held idea of testure by politicing out that "They were the ones generally held idea of testure by politicing out that "They were the ones generally held idea of testure by politicing out that "They were the ones generally held "They were the one idea of torture by pointing out that responsible for the Armenian masthe most dreaded of Turkish tor-sacres. But Briush investigators, tures, the falaka, or beating on the failing to prove premeditated mass soles of the feet, was a school pun-murder, ruled that they had no ba-

Most of the party's leaders later - SINAN FISEK were killed in their European exiles by Armenian militants in the 1920s and 1930s, and the others were eliminated by the new leadership. of the Turkish Republic, founded

> Observers in Ankara say a younger generation of Armenians seeking their roots and, following the trend of the times, turning to violence, are being manipulated by outside powers to rekindle the issue, "But they choose to ignore," an academic in Ankara said, "that the people they are killing represent the forces that overthrew those originally responsible for their mis-

really happened in 1915 in eastern Turkey, as the Ottoman Empire

Spokesmen for both parties still indulge in accusations of "you started it first," and most writers and historians of the period are biased. But several elements appear to have played major parts in the to have played major parts in the

• The traditional dislike between the minority Christian Armenians in eastern Anatolia and the majority Moslem Kurds.

• The attempt by Armenian na-uonalists, with help from czarist Russia, to carve up a piece of the Ottoman Empire engaged on the losing side in a world war.

· And the last-ditch attempt of the Ottomans to deport large numbers of Armenians to the south which was no safer due to the beginning British-instigated Arab rewho dislikes the Turks may have. voli — to deprive the invading tury. The Foreign Policy Institute But to us, it is harmful."

Russians of behind-the-lines supsays the Armenians never bad a

An independent chronicler, Genmurders are carried out by the eral Hassan Arfa, a former chief of Turks "to get rid of the Armenians staff of the Iranian Army, dealt

pendence, although they constitut-ed at most 30 percent of the population of the Turkish eastern provinces in the region which used to be called Armenia by foreigners."

Writing about Armenian volunalone — thanks to his training — such as the figure of 1.5 million for teers who were in the vanguard of gets the praise of his torturers. On the number of victims in 1915 — the Russian Army when it invaded eastern Turkish provinces in 1914. When the killings began, the Ar- General Arfa said: "These Armenian volunteers, in order to avenge bul ordering the massacre of Artheir compatriots who had been menians in 1915 are clumsy forger-After World War I, the British massacred by the Kurds, committed all kinds of excesses, more than 600,000 Kurds having been killed between 1915 and 1918 in the east-

ern [provinces] of Turkey."

He continued: "More than 700,000 Armenians had been deported in 1915-16 to the southern Ottoman provinces ...most of them dying from hunger or expo-sure or being killed by the Kurds and Arabs."

The Turks would tend to agree than with the Armenian one. They also strongly disagree with the claim that 1.5 million died and, again, they put the blame on prop-

1918 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica said that 600,000 Armillion."

an academic in Ankara said, "that the people they are killing represent the forces that overthrew those originally responsible for their misfortunes."

A little-known, U.S.-published which, it said, were "military tarbook from 1896, written by American missionary Frederick D. Since then, ASALA has claimed originally responsibility for grenade and Turkish airlines. The duestion remains as to what Turks. It is called "Armian Mass" office and a Turkish airlines. sacres or the Sword of both in Paris. A French woman was falling apart and its leaders ing to its title page, "A complete ASALA said was carried out by its were desperate to maintain its exis- and thrilling account of the terrible "Martyr Levon Ekmelgian Comatrocities ... by Mohammedan mando.

"is a large plateau, quaorangular in shape about the size of lowa ...li contains about 600,000 Ar-

menians, which is about one-fourth the number found in all Turkey. It appears unlikely that the Armenian population of easiern Tur-key could have increased to over two million in less than two decades, if 1.5 million - or 70 percent of the deportees, as Armenians to-

day claim -died.

The Turks also deny that they traditionally grabbed Armenian lands, starting from the Turkish invasion of Anatolia in the 11th censovereign, independent state when the Turks began moving into Asia Minor. "In every case," the Insinute says, "the Armenians had previously been conquered by peoples other than the Turks."

Turkish officials today also claim, in their counter-propaganda offensive, often based on data gleaned from Western and Armenian sources, that:

 Eastern Anatolia was probably not the Armenians' original

 Turks did not traditionally misrule or attack Armenians:

Cables allegedly sent by Istan-

LA probably did more to dampen popular support for the Armenians in the West, particularly in France

The first two were the apparent random bombings of two popular Paris cales, populated more by tourists than Turkish officials, students or workers living in France. The third was the attack on Ankara. airport, in which the victims were more with General Arfa's version non-Turkish tourists and Turkish emigrants waiting to go back to their jobs in Europe after summer holidays in their native land.

ASALA then remained silent for a while, but relaunched its activi-The Ankara-based and privately ties following the execution in Februn Foreign Policy Institute com-ruary of Levon Ekmekjian, the plained in a recent study that "the ASALA militant captured during the attack.

A statement in December by menians had been killed; in its ASALA warned people to stay 1968 edition this was raised in 1.5 away from Turkish representative offices throughout the world.

Mohammed" and contains, accord-died in the second incident, which

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Agriculture: Development Efforts Begin to Achieve Results At present Turkey has about and Teksen Holding had little trou-four million bectares of irrigated ble winning a \$42.3 million guaran-(Continued from Page 12S) new infrastructure and services, of cultivated land now is being cortural income while at the same time Mr. Balaban said: "Turkey's agri- rectly fertilized. The government

uest of new markets for Turkey's food products, particularly in the Middle East, has led the value of agricultural exports to more than

ouble in the same period. Encouragement of agriculture serves two other significant longterm purposes. Despite efforts to check the birth rate, population growth is proceeding at about 2.1 percent a year, meaning that by the end of the century there will be at least 70 million pourths to feed in least 70 million mouths to feed in

Turkey.
In addition, with 55 percent of Turkey's population of 46.3 million living in agricultural areas, 61 percrease the low per capita agricul- ing slowly.

serving to stem the human tide leaving the countryside for the overcrowded cities. With its rich soil, vast water re-

cent of the work force now makes development of the sector could in-

sources and diverse climatic conditions that allow production as various as banana plantations and high plateau dry wheat farming, the potential of Turkish agriculture is generally recognized to be enormous. In recent years much of the growth in agriculture bas been concentrated around Adana in the south and Izmir on the western

Further development, particularly in the southeast, will depend on the realization of giant irrigation its living from the fields. Further projects, which because of limited financial resources, have been mov-

land. When completed, probably by the end of the century, projects phrates River in the southeast will bring an additional two million hectares under irrigation.

Initial financing difficulties due to Turkey's poor international credit rating have eased. Recently, in fact, foreign banking sources have been eager to provide credit facilities. The international finance corporation recently syndicated a \$250-million credit facility for top Turkish companies working abroad. Enka and Kotlatas raised payment guarantees for a major

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tee from a consortium of American, Saudi Arabian and Turkish like the Ataturk dam on the Eu- banks for a large desalinization plant there.

According to Professor Ali Balaban, an irrigation expert who is dean of the faculty of agriculture at Ankara University, irrigation in the southeast could increase the value of production 10 or 15 times, as biannual harvests would be replaced by intensified Nile Deltatype farming with up to three crops a year. Mr. Balaban said that by the year 2020, another twn million hectares will he irrigated, bringing \$95.7 million from American Ex- the total irrigated area to eight milpress in performance and advance lion hectares. Another five million hectares potentially are able to be housing contract in Saudi Arabia irrigated but will require costly

cultural development will ultimatewater resources amounting to as declined sharply.
much as 100 billion cubic centime

• Insecticides:

Meanwhile, according to Osman Tekinel, undersecretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, the government is stressing "a more effective use of our resources through im-proved technology and factors of production that will bring higher yields per unit and improved quali-ty." Mr. Tekinel listed the following as some of the fields in which the government is concentrating its

 Seed production and distribution: seed production is being pushed on 23 state farms and by pushed on 23 state farms and by the private sector. Wheat seed production tripled in 1982 to 133,000 tons. To further improve yields, the government is importing high quality, high yield soya, wheat, rice, hybrid corn, cotton, carrots, eggplant and watermeton seeds mostly from the United States, but also from Italy Feature and Bulgaria aly, France and Bulgaria.

· Fertilizer: fertilizer use in Turkey lags behind desired levels. Al-though consumption increased from 2.2 million tons in 1970 to 6.7 million tons in 1981, less than half

Funds Urged For Military

(Continued from Page 10S) package, totaling 600 million Deutsche marks.

Developing cooperative military programs with Arab nations, primarily in the training field, but this might be expanded.

In a recent interview with the English language. Tradicish Daily.

English-language Turkish Daily News, Mr. Bayulken said that de-fense ministers of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Tunisia had planned Jordan and tunista had planned visiting Ankara to sign agreements, aimed at developing "extensive co-operation, including military training and instruction programs." ed whether the agreements might be expanded, the minister said that "we are looking forward to a wider cooperation in every domain, including that of the mili-tary." But he did not elaborate. "Turkey is an important factor for peace, stability and balance in the Middle East," Mr. Bayulken said, -- AXEL KRAUSE

has been encouraging domestic ly depend on our ability to develop production so that imports have Insecticides: In 1982 almost

ters a year and the speed at which twice as many wheat fields in the we spread technology to our farm- southeast were sprayed than the previous year and spraying elsewhere also increased.

· Mechanization. By the end of 1982 Turkish farmers owned 435,000 tractors. This represents an inadequate ratio to acreage and . ought to be doubled, Mr. Tekinel said. Even more important, however, is to increase the tonnage of additional equipment per tractor. Farmers own only an average of three tons of additional equipment; against the desired ratio of 10 to

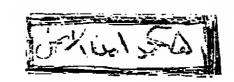
• The government has begun a project to grow second crops on ir-rigated cereal farmlands in the Aegean. Mediterranean and southeastern areas. Last June; 60,858 hectares were planted with soya, corn, or peanuts after the spring cereal harvest.

· Fallow land project: there are eight million bectares of fallow land each year and the government. is seeking to encourage cultivation of 3.5 million to 4 million of these by 1992. In 1981, 120,000 hectares. of fallow land in 14 provinces were planted with lentils, export of which brought in \$190 million in

With the help of the World Bank, the government is seeking to increase meat and milk yields from its 87-million herd. Milk yield per cow is less than one-third that of Europe. To improve livestock pro-duction, programs of artificial in-semination and of cross-breeding-(the native eastern red cow will be crossed with halstein and brown Swiss) have been initiated. Incentives are being offered to prevent the early slaughtering of lambs and a heavy vaccination program is de-signed to reduce the death toll

from disease. A key part of the government's efforts is the development of efficient technical services, which have lagged scriously. Mr. Tekinel said lagged seriously. Mr. Textnet said that the current planning envisages a countrywide program — so far confined to six of Turkey's 67 provinces — of on-the-spot agricultural technicians. In irrigated areas each village would have its own technician. In dry farming agrees technician. In dry farming areas there would be one for five villages and the technicians would attend weekly meetings with government experts to learn how to deal with farmers' problems.

- SARI GILBERT



Parties: **Defining** A Role

isor to look to as an example Cetal Bayar, 99. former president under the Democrat Party and bimself toppled by a coup in 1960, temains a figurehead of the right. General Evren has complained about the absolute power wielded by party chairmen within their organizations, and the assembly has tried, with the new law, to put an and to one-man rule. "What we want to do." Prof. Aldikacti said, is to enact legislation that will ensure intrapatty democracy." sure intraparty democracy. We want to put an end to the dictatorship of a single undisputed party

Some critics have said that this would tend to weaken the parties. "The idea," a Turkish political scientist said, "is in line with the constitution in that the oew democracy will be based on a strong executive. but with a weak party system, and a powerful president. Trying to end the personality cult within po-litical parties is only one of the difficult reforms the present administration would like to achieve. It also would like to put an end to the existence of the smaller parties, which, in the past, often held the balance of power and profited from crucial positions in coalitico governments to gain influence beyoud their true political strength.

Two former politicians, Alpaslan Turkes of the extreme rightist Nationalist Action Party — on trial for his life — and Necmettin Erhakan of the Islamic fundamentalist National Salvation Party, are two recent examples. Mr. Erbakan was sentenced to four years in jail late in February. Both men were regular fixtures in the series of coalitions that ruled Turkey before the coup. They helped convince the present rulers that coalitions were not made for a Turkish type of de-mocracy. "Coalitions have never been successful in this country." assembly member Ibrahim Karal, a member of the constitutional committee and a university professor.

Former Ambassador Namik Kemal Yolga, also an assembly member, said: "We would like to bring a system that will reduce the oumber of parties and prevent coalitions." The "weak parties" system will contribute to this, as will the organizational restrictions imposed by the oew legislation. Any oew party will have to have a branch in at least 34 of the country's 67 provinces, against 15 under the previ-ous law. This is likely to be expensive; one expert calculated that forming a party now would cost about 2 billion Turkish lira — or about \$10 million. The Consultative Assembly recently modified the constitutional committee draft to include an article that foresees financial aid to political parties from the state treasury. There were no immediate details on bow this would be done, however. The new law says that parties cannot accer donations from banks, labor unions, and professional or oonprofessional associations and cooperatives - apparently a move to prevent potential pressure groups from donating money to the par-

Although the parties law is ready, political activities remain banned, as General Evren recently reminded would-be politicians in a stern statement. The elections are mooths away, and all oew parties will have to start from scratch: find oew cadres, because many former politicians are banned from politics; set up local organizations, because the parties may oot be able to benefit from those of the old, disbanded parties: and find the occessary funds, without violating the new law's articles on financing. The oew law, which is about to be put into final form by the National Security Council, bans civil servants, military personnel and students from joining political parties.

The law states that party names may oot include such adjectives as communist, fascist, anarchist, theocratic or socialist - or their synooyms. Parties also will not be able to claim to be the continuation of a dishanded party. Claiming such an affiliation had proved in some cases before the 1980 military iotervention to be useful in getting votes. Such conservative politicans as Mr. Demirel, for example, said at that time that they were follow-ing in the path of of the Democrat Party, which no longer existed but had large popular appeal. The law also prevents parties from signing up oew members during the three-month span preceding elections.

Organizational difficulties aside. there is little doubt that the two main parties that existed before the coup will be revived one way or another. Almost everyone has a favorite to name as leader of one party or another and rumors abound. The most persistent one is about a theoretical third "centrist"— or "Kemalist" — party. which will have the tacit backing of the army. Premier Ulusu's name is mentioned in connection with this par-

But many observers believe that despite the popularity that the army and President Evren enjoy, it is almost ioevitable that a centrist party eventually will go the way of its predecessors. One solution may be for the third party to exist as a perpetual coalitioo partner, calling the majority to order whenever the

arises and as a remioder of ever-present armed forces that letermined to bring democracy urkey — even by suspending

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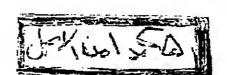
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SCIENCE

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The first such maneuvering war-heads are expected to be deployed on the Pershing-2 intermediaterange missiles, which are at the center of the U.S.-Soviel negotia-Russians dismantle 540 missiles in Eastern Europe and Asia. If the new U.S. warheads work as well as their proponents expect - which is not yet certain - they

Maneuverable Warheads Coming Up

which nuclear warheads will be designed to maneuver in flight, either to dodge enemy defenses or to home in on a target with unparal-

will make the Pershing-2 the most accurate missile of its range ever produced. And research projects are under way to develop advanced maneuvering warheads for possible use on a range of intercontinental and submarine-launched missiles. HE implications of maneuvering warheads could be profound. Pinpoint accuracy could make them effective even against superhardened targets such as Soviet command centers and missile silos. Small but bighly accurate maneuvering warheads could be used to wipe out targets in congested areas, minimizing damage to the surroundings and making a sup-

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service

pear more feasible. Eventually, long-range maneuvering warbeads might be fired against moving targets, such as ships, planes or mobile missiles. And highly evasive warheads could nullify any ballistic missile defense system mounted by the Russians.

posedly "limited" nuclear war ap-

The prospects clearly have the Soviet Union worried. Soviet offi-cials are said to have proposed a ban on maneuvering warheads as part of a package of arms control measures, But some U.S. experts. confident that the United States has a long lead in maneuvering warheads, are reluctant to yield the

The new weapons, which are generally described by the acronym MARV, for maneuvering re-entry vehicle, were considered by arms controllers and military technologists a decade ago as a potentially control much more difficult. The ly multiplied the oumber of targets chief concern of arms controllers that can be destroyed by a given was the potentially high accuracy. number of missile lanuchers. one superpower to lauoch a leased cannot maneuver; they simsurprise attack.

But technical events have, in a They cannot make last-minute structions to change course abrupt-WASHINGTON — The Unitarms controllers' viewpoint. Aded States is about to enter a vances in the guidance, control and new age of missile technology in design of conventional hallistic missiles have already made them so accurate that the additional accura-cy expected with MARVs does not seem a revolution. For example, the much-debated, highly accurate MX missile would not, as now planned, carry a maneuvering war-

"MARY is basically bad from an uons on medium-range missiles in arms control perspective." said Europe. The Reagan administra- Herbert Scoville Jr., president of tion has offered to forgo plans to the Arms Control Association and deploy 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe if the "It's a step downhill in every respect and would make a bad situa- all simply follow programmed in- on target; they tion worse. But accuracies are al-ready to the point where MARV would be only a little bit worse, a little more dangerous."

"We boped at one time to ban MARVs," said Richard Garwin, a longtime defense consultant, "but that doesn't seem feasible anymore because they're here. You don't need them for most purposes and they're not revolutionary. I don't see them as a particularly desirable technology or as particularly bad."

However, Robert C. Aldridge, a former aerospace engineer who helped design MARVs before turning Pentagon critic, warned that their increased accuracy makes their use all the more likely. "MARVs have been played down a lot lately," he said. "But they wouldn't put them on the Pershing-2 if they didn't have a purpose for

MARVs represent the third and latest stage in the development of technologies to deliver missile

In the first, the missiles flew a simple trajectory from Isunching point to target. Rockets would start the missile on the right trajectory before burning out. The remaining capsule, called a re-entry vehicle, would coast unguided through space and fall back down to enter the atmosphere over the target. Eventually, scientists learned to put several warheads on the same missile, but they still fell in the same general area.

In the second stage, engineers learned to put 10 or more warheads 00 one missile and aim each individually at different targets within a long, narrow "footprint" area. This is the so-called MIRV technology, radical advance that would revolu- for multiple independently targettionize warfare and make arms ed re-entry vehicle, and it has vast-

> But MIRV warheads, on ply follow a ballistic trajectory.

sense, overtaken MARV and made course changes to correct errors in ly, making them difficult to interit slightly less fearsome, from the the trajectory, caused by such fac-cept. head's surface as it enters the at- used to maneuver the warhead, in-

tors as uneven melting of the warmosphere, air turbulence, rain, cluding internal weight shifting sleet, miscalculation of geophysical effects or a host of small errors that steered by shifting the surfer's have accumulated over the long body weight), movable flaps or

maneuverability to the warheads back at specified altitudes, or One line of development has swerving paths.

Pershing 2 is designed to contain the first maneuverable warhead, one able either to dodge enemy defenses or zero in oh target. A rada-scanning device surveys the land below and

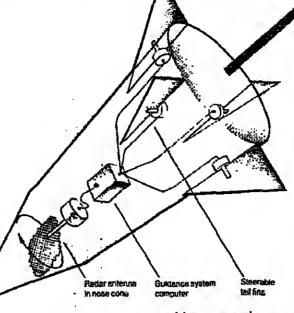
ares it to topographical nation stored in its uterized guidance syste

computerized guidance by if the two scenes do not match precisely, steering fins are actuated to adjust its path. Designers hope for accuracy of 120 feet after a flight of 1,000 miles.

A variety of techniques can be

(much as a surfboard can be fins, or small steering rockets. The So the United States has been warheads can be programmed to trying, for at least 15 years, to add swerve off course and then they can follow continuous

concentrated on evasive maneuvers to confuse defenses. No evasive warhead yet studied, tested or envi-All the swooping and sioned can spot an enemy defen-sive missile and dodge around it; quite got back



proved less accurate than conven-tional warheads. And although later versions have been more accurate, the guidance and control sys-tems needed for maneuvering drive up their costs and reduce the weight of the warhead that can be

Advances in other technologies, notably "penetration aids" and de-coys designed to fool defenses, have also delayed the need for evasive maneuvering. A decision on producing and deploying evasive MARVs will probably depend on whether the Soviet Union shows firm signs of deploying an exten-

A second line of development has sought precision guidance tech-niques to zero in on the target with great accuracy, either by getting last-minute position "fixes" from satellites or the stars or by using radar or other sensors to identify the target or its surrounding ter-

THE first precision-guided MARV to operate will be the warhead on the Pershing-2, which slows down briefly and uses its radar to home in on its target. Its reentry vehicle carries a reference map of the target area, generated from satellite photos, in its com-puter hrain, and it compares this map with the radar pictures it sees on the way down.

The radar looks for prominent terrain features and often the target itself, and the guidance system then operates four fins to aim the warhead. In theory, according to a report by the Congressional Re-search Service, Pershing-2 warheads are expected to land within 20 to 40 meters of the target, at least 10 times closer than the most advanced version of the Pershing-1.

target on the ground and hit it. guidance — have yet to merge ef-fectively. Some experts believe a single warhead cannot do both.

CURRENTS

Insect Uses Bait to Catch Dinner

FINCA LA SELVA. Costa Rica — Elizabeth McMahan, a zoologist.

has found what may be the first instance of an insect using bandary

While watching termites repair a hole in their nest, she saw an "assay sin bug," camouflaged with hits of the oest that it had glued to its using its clandular fluids south and of the control of the co using its glandular fleids, snatch ooe of the termites. It sucked the using its glandular fleids, snatch ooe of the termites. It sucked the its mite dry and, grasping the carcass with its forelegs, wiggled the body the hole's edge until another worker emerged, set on retrieving the deal body, which would have served as a protein supplement to the termites woody diet. Slowly the disguised assassin drew the dead termite backwoody diet. Slowly the disguised assassin drew the dead termite backwoody diet. Slowly the disguised assassin but grabbed the new victim. After huring the worker out of the hole. Then it grabbed the new victim. After huring the worker out of the hole. Then it grabbed the new victim. After huring the worker out of the hole. Then it grabbed the new victim. After huring the worker out of the hole. Then it grabbed the new victim. After huring the worker out of the hole. Then it grabbed the new victim. After huring the worker out of the hole. Then it grabbed the new victim. After huring the worker out of the hole. Then it grabbed the new victim. After huring the worker out of the hole. Then it grabbed the new victim. After huring the worker out of the hole. Then it grabbed the new victim. After huring the worker out of the hole. Then it grabbed the new victim. After huring the worker out of the hole. Then it grabbed the new victim. After huring the worker out of the hole.

California Protects Indian Graves

CACRAMENTO, California — Commission, which in turn locates A law went into effect Jan. I the most likely descendents. The that gives California Indians power descendents recommend what willover skeletons and grave artifacts be done with the remains.
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climax of a battle between the Indi-ans and some California archaeolo-activity, said Clement Meighan. gists over rights to such materials. of the University of California at The new law protects from van-dalism and disturbance all identi-support the new law. "It's about: fied Indian cemeteries on private time the Indians had control over land. If other Indian graves are their burial grounds," said Russellfound, the landowner must notify the state Native American Heritage Management.

Fighting the Hot-Tub Bacterium

HAPEL HILL, North Carolina — By the time a dozen students came to him with painful skin rashes or ear infections, Janus McCntchan, the University of North Carolina's student health-service physician, was suspicious. And when they all told him they had recently celebrated a basketball victory with a dip in a rented giant redwood hot tub, he notified the local health department. The students, say the health officials, may represent the worst known

outbreak of infections from a hot-tub-loving bacterium that began show ing up in the late 1970s. Though all recovered, six of the students were treated with antibiotics and one was hospitalized. Orange County, North Carolina, became the latest of a growing number of communities to bar commercial use or rental of wooden hot tubs.

Called Pseudomonas aeruginosa, the hacterium lives in soil, human skin and intestines, and in standing water. It thrives at warm temperatures, multiplying every 30 minutes. The wooden bot tub is a particularly inviting habitat for the organism. It hides in the porous wood, re-emerging even after cleaning. Health officials suggest that private owners buy a vinyl liner for their wooden tubs.

Triggering the Growth Hormone

have isolated and synthesized the substance believed to trigger the hormone that stimulates business growth. They say it may eventually. be used to treat dwarfism or to help heal wounds and burns.

mone from the pituitary gland, crable to the synthetic hormone.

A JOLLA, California - Re- Growth hormone also controls the searchers at the Salk Institute development of connective tissue,

Growth bormone itself has been DNA techniques and is currently being lested on patients. Growth hormone releasing factor, say the Salk scientists, may be easier and But the system has oot yet shown Called growth hormone releasing cheaper to synthesize because it is in tests that it can actually find a factor, the chemical is naturally smaller than the hormone. And because it is target on the ground and hit it.

The two lines of MARV development — evasion and precision regulates the release of growth hor-hormone, they say, it may be preliminated by the hypothalamus. It lease of the body's own growth regulates the release of growth hor-hormone, they say, it may be preliminated by the release of growth hor-hormone, they say, it may be preliminated by the release of growth hor-hormone, they say, it may be preliminated by the release of growth hor-hormone, they say, it may be preliminated by the release of growth hor-hormone.

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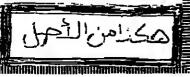
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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Stock Analysts Use Many Means To Try to Foresee a Correction

How do you know when to run for cover and survive Wall Street's widely expected correction?

Ralpb J. Acampora, chief technical analyst at Kidder Peabody, cited three consecutive days of 1.000 or more declines among Big Board stocks as signaling the bull market's first major pullhack.

"It's like a rock sitting on the edge of a cliff, and that's what would market in the control of

push it off." he warned. Despite the market's wild gyrations since mid-October, he noted there have not been three days in a row with 1,000 declining stocks, though twice two such negative back-to-back trading days occurred, once in mid-November and again in late January.

Mr. Acampora said, however, that be believes the first major correc-

Blue chips, drugs and

tion will come from a higher level on the Dow Jones industrial average -1,175 to 1,200. "How we get there will tell bow severe the correction will be." he said.

"An orderly upmove to that level should mean a loss of no more than 50 to 75 points. A steep runup in an emotional market would set the stage for a big retreat. 100 to 150 consumer stocks are

Mr. Acampora emphasized, picking up now and however, this is all to be seen in the should lead the pack. context of a strong bull market. In fact, he underscored that Kidder

Peabody's newest recommendation list is entitled "Stocks to Own Before, During and After Any Market Correction." The dozen are: Bristol-Myers, Chase Manhattan, Clorox, Control Data, General Electric, IBM, Illinois Power, Johnson & Johnson, J.P. Morgan, Pfizer, Pioneer Corp., and Waste Management.

"Blue chips, drugs and consumer stocks led the market off the August lows," be recalled. "Then they corrected several months while the rally broadened to secondary issues, but quality stocks are picking up now and

should lead the pack again."

Newton D. Zinder, E.F. Hutton's chief technical analyst, noted two studies that show the seven-month bull market might be flirting with its first major correction.

Question of Percentages

The advance off the May 1970 bear market low of 631 on the Dow-Jones average carried to 951 in April 1971, or 50.7 percent, before there was a significant correction. Secondly, be said, the advance off the De-cember 1974 low of 578 that carried to 882, or 52.6 percent, io July 1975 before meeting an important reaction.

A 50.7 percent advance above the 777 low of last August would carry to 1,171, while a 52.6 percent advance would carry to 1,186, Mr. Zinder

Cordula Pawlik, analyst for U.S. iovestments at Düsseldorf's Trinkans & Burkhardt, one of West Germany's largest private banks, sees strong support underpinning Wall Street's advance.

"Everybody's expecting a correction and waiting to buy when a decline

occurs, so it won't be deep," she said, "My charts show any pullback meeting resistance at 1.100, and if that doesn't hold, 1.070." Mrs. Pawlik favors auto stocks, principally General Motors, in a U.S.

economic recovery she predicts will be stronger than generally expected.

"There's a pent-up demand for cars," she said, "and the July tax cut will give consumers more money to spend."

Mining stocks are her second choice, notably Newmont and Asarco. She sees the recovery beginning to spur metals sales later this year, and to 1984, with prices generally on the rise again, attention will focus on these

stocks as an inflation hedge.

Falling oil prices bode well for airline and railroad issues, she said.

Piedmont and Delta are ber recommendations in the former group, with Burlington Northern and CSX the top rail picks.

Drexel Burnham has upgraded BankAmerica and Wells Fargo, two retail-oriented banks, to its priority buy list. At the same time stock ratings on Citicorp and Bankers Trust have been reduced. This reverses a five-year recommendation emphasis by the firm on wholesale-oriented bank bolding companies.

Banking on Changes

"We expect the new money-market deposit account to have a significant positive effect on the rates of growth of deposit-taking and of lending — as well as operating results — or domestic, retail-based banks," said Lawrence Fuller, the firm's bank analyst.

John Hidelong, A.G. Becker's research director, said he expects the new prospective reimbursement plan of hospital costs under Medicare. now before Congress, to act as a catalyst for the sluggish hospital man-

agement stocks as its enactment becomes surer.

He favors Humana, Hospital Corp. of America, National Medical Enterorises and American Medical International among the large companies, which he described now as "digesting their excellent stock market performance of 1982." For more speculative iovestors, he said Greatwest Hospitals, under the cloud recently of legal battles resulting from a merger, should enjoy sharply higher earnings this year and report "the industry's best results" for fiscal 1984.

Thomson McKinnon and Smith Barney both have issued new recommendations on Republic Airlines. Oppenheimer likes USAir, predicting 1983 earnings up between \$1 and \$2 a share from 1982's \$2.88.

CURRENCY RATES

International Herald Tribune

| | 3 | £ | D.M. | F.F. | 17.L. | Gldr. | B.F. | S.F. | D.K. |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|
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| Brussels La1 | 47.50 | 71.46 | 19.7085 | 6.912 | 3.3265 | 17.8007 | _ | 23.065 | 5.475 |
| Frankfurt | 2.401 | 3.6145 | _ | 35.10 ° | 1.683 × | 90,29 | 5.074 * | 116.75 * | 77.70 |
| London Lb) | 1.502 | | 3.6142 | 10.326 | 2,142.60 | 4.006 | 71.245 | 3.0958 | 13.0023 |
| M.Clast | 7.427.05 | 2.140.60 | 572,40 | 208.68 | | 534,97 | 30.048 | 693.22 | 164,40 |
| New Vork | | 1.5071 | 0.4161 | 0.1459 | 0.07 - | 0.3753 | 0.0211 | 0.4853 | 0.115 |
| Paris | 6.85 | 10.315 | 284.45 | _ | 4.8025 x | 254.97 | 14.4325 * | 332.87 | 78,95 |
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| ECU | 0.9437 | 0.6278 | 7.2733 | 6.4655 | 1_346.90 | 25168 | 44,796 | 1,9437 | 8.7942 |
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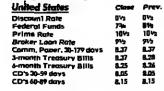
INTEREST RATES

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World Bank Faces Problem Projects

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — In West Africa. near limestone quarries in southeastern Togo, the World Bank pumped \$60 million in the 1970s into a plant that bakes "clinkers." These bricks of limestone are then crushed and

mixed with gypsum to produce cement.

The plant drew a further \$20 million in loans from other institutions, including the European Development Bank. The plant was conceived as a bold undertaking that in one stroke would meet construction needs, in-crease exports and raise living standards in Togo and its neighbors. Ghana and the Ivory Coast. It is known as the Cimao project, after Ciments de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, the manag-ing organization of the three co-owning coun-

Today the operation is one of a growing number classified by the World Bank as subject to "major problems."

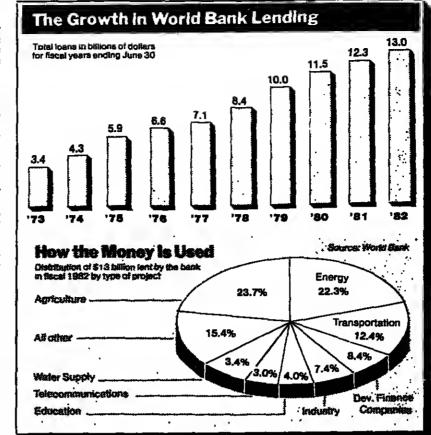
From 1980 to 1982, according to internal

bank documents, projects with problems in-creased to 12 percent, from 9 percent, of the total of 1,800 that are now being undertaken. A bank official who asked not to be identified said the historical average bad been about 8 to 9 percent. Analysts said the increase was mainly the

result of a new economic environment.

Severe inflation and the shortages of many critical materials that characterized much of the last decade have given way to global recession and, at least for the time being, plentiful supplies of just about everything. The changing conditions have tarnished the ap-peal of many projects planned in the earlier

era.
"Lending programs of the bank, as do all (Continued on Page 19, Col. 3)



Regan Gloomy on Full IDA Funding

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON - Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has conceded that there is little likelibood that Congress will appropriate all of the \$1,34 billion that the administration is asking to finance the U.S. contribution to the World ternational Development Associa-

After testifying Wednesday at a afraid the whole appropriation is in trouble, dammit.

start of the hearing that Congress was much more concerned with the request to expand the resources of the International Monetary Fund, because of the international banking and economic crisis. Failure of Congress to come

Bank's soft-loan operation, the In- through with the full \$1,34 billion would be devastating to the IDA, Mr. Regan said, It would also raise again the question of U.S. willinghearing of a subcommittee of the ness and ability to live up to its in-Senate Appropriations Committee ternational commitments, he said. in which he urged Congress, in the Presumably, if Congress approved strongest possible language, to only part of the money, it would be honor the commitment it had made stretching out to at least five years to provide the money to the IDA, what started as a three-year pro-Mr. Regan told reporters: "I'm gram,

All told, Mr. Regan said, \$1.6 billion is needed in budget authori-

The subcommittee chairman, senator Robert W. Kasten Jr., Republican of Wisconsin, said at the contributions to the multilateral what is known as the IDA-6 republican of Wisconsin, said at the

Taiwan to seat China, which has tion because our contributions applied for admission to the bank, take a second lonk" at whether it only \$500 million to fiscal 1981,

there was no compelling reason for IDA, and last year agreed on a \$2-the bank to follow a "one-China" billion emergency package — in policy as the United Nations did.

\$1.34-billion request to complete lending rate for fiscal 1984.

development banks - the World tion for fiscal 1983 and \$1.095 bil-

the United States would "have to four years." Congress appropriated

would continue to help finance the bank.

Mr. Regan said that "there could be ways of accommodating" membership for both Taiwan and China. He agreed with Mr. Kasten that there was no compelling reason for IDA, and last year agreed on a \$2. AEG is assured, he said.

The would continue to help finance the bank of the could said that "there could be ways of accommodating" membership for both Taiwan and China. He agreed with Mr. Kasten that there was no compelling reason for IDA, and last year agreed on a \$2. AEG is assured, he said.

The would continue to help finance the bank of the finance in first stion to fulfill terms of its court-supervised debt-settlement proceedings and continue as a viable company.

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Voting on the proposal will be over the next two days, but the written agreements make this large-with the future of the debt settlement agreement of creditors.

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Voting on the proposal will be over the next two days, but the written agreements make this large-with the future of the debt settlement agreement of creditors.

With the agreement of creditors to the debt settlement the future of the debt settlement agreement of creditors. e bank to follow a "one-China" billion emergency package — in blicy as the United Nations did.

The Reagan administration's — to sustain at least a \$2-billion

Receiver for AEG Says Settlement On Debt Assured

iled by Our Staff From Dispatches FRANKFURT — The court-ap-pointed receiver for AEG-Tele-funken told a meeting of creditors that the company's plan for a debt settlement has been virtually com-pleted, signaling an impressive tur-naround in the fortunes of the gi-

ant electrical-goods manufacturer.
The receiver, Wilhelm Schaaf, said that written acceptances to the plan, under which AEG intends to write off 60 percent of its debts, mean it should be agreed on quickly. He said acceptances have been received for 98.8 percent of AEG's liabilities and from 99.5 percent of its creditors.

Under West German bankrupt-cy law, half the number of credi-tors representing 80 percent of the liabilities have to agree for the reorganization of the company to succeed

The debt settlement will mark a major success for the program of drastic retrenchment initiated by AEG, whose slide into court-supervised reorganization last year jolted the banking community and financial markets. Helped by gov-erument financial support, AEG has pared away aumerous unprofitable operations and made deep reductions in its workforce.

After the meeting, Heinz Dürr, the managing board chairman of AEG, said the huge the group will make no operating loss this year. Business has improved to the extent that AEG can make full pension contributions this year and still achieve a balanced operating result, he said.

AEG posted losses on operations

Mr. Diirt, however, declined to were subsequently stretched over elaborate on the longer term out- fered 40 percent, unchanged from look. Earlier, he had told creditors the proposal offered when AEG that AEG is now in a financial po-sition to fulfill terms of its court-August,

One sign of the improvement at from the 27-DM range on the com-AEG is seen to productivity gains, pany's improved situation, hit Mr. Dürr said. In 1984, group turn- 58.80 DM in the post-election bull



Heinz Dürt

produced by a workforce of only 82,000. In 1979, when AEG posted a loss of 968 million DM, similar turnover was produced by a work-force of 158,000.

AEG needs no additional sales of major shareholdings to finance its debt settlement, he said. General Electric Co. of Britain

has been mentioned in some press articles as still having an active interest in buying loto parts of AEG's capital goods businesses, but Mr. Darr denied that any negotiations are under way with

Mr. Schaaf told the meeting about 6.7 billion DM of AEG's lia-Bank group, the Inter-American
Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the African
Development Bank.
He told Mr. Kasten that if the
Asian Development Bank expelled
Trimer to the Inter-American ion for fiscal 1984, to complete a of 980 million Deutsche marks of 980 mi the larger creditors have been of-

Mr. Dürr said. In 1984, group turn-over of about 14 billion DM will be market earlier this week.

Prices on NYSE Gain On Oil Price Hopes Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches same impact on the U.S. economy

NEW YORK - Prices on the as a \$10 billion tax cut. New York Stock Excha OPEC nations may be near an ac-

cord on oil prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average spent most of the morning on that group, but there are some peo-the down side but started gaining ple who believe all is well and the down side but started gaining momentum at midday and finished up 12.86 points at 1,132.64. The Dow had fallen almost 22 points

Advancing issues led declines three to two, and volume edged up to 84.3 million shares from 79.4 million Tuesday.

The OPEC ministers are meeting in London Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said be thought the cartel would reach an agreement on prices soon and would then be able to

agree on output quotas. offset some of Tuesday's reaction to statements by Federal Reserve Johnson added. Chairman Paul Volcker that infla-

rates high. ably not go up and inflationary pressures will be lessened." Mr. Blue-chips also came on IBM was up 13 to 1024 of

in world oil prices would have the to 571/2.

Others had a different view of aged to close higher after an after- the market. "It went down so much noon rally in the energy sector that yesterday, I suppose it should come emerged on speculation that the up some," said Hugh Johnson of First Albany, "Some people probably found no justification for yes-terday's decline. I don't agree with

"The market is weary and wary," said analyst Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp.
Mr. Johnson said be sees good

reason for concern about what the Fed will do. February's figures for two broader money snpply measures, M-2 and M-3, are due out Friday, and he predicted both would show growth "that could properly be called excessive."

Chairman Volcker has suggested he's concerned about it, and naturally if they tighten credit con-Harvey Deutsch of Purcell ditions, that's going to cause some Graham said the the OPEC rumors people to do a double-take on their current forecasts for '83." Mr. On the NYSE floor, a number of

tionary fears may keep interest oil stocks registered strong gains. Volume leader Superior Oil was up "If OPEC comes down on the 214 to 364. Exxon 4 to 304, Stanprice of oil, interest rates will prob- dard of Indiana 1% to 44 and At-Blue-chips also came on strong

IBM was up 1% to 1024. General A Congressional Budget Office Motors 1% to 61%. American Can Study estimated a \$6 per barrel cut 11/2 to 331/2, American Express 13/

EC Asks Compensation For U.S. Trade Moves

GENEVA — The European sation for losses that came after a Community asked Washington on Wednesday for compensation for losses the EC said it had suffered because of U.S. trade policies. a community trade official said.

He said the EC told the council of the General Agreement on Tar-iffs and Trade that Washington should make up for losses resulting from the virtual closure of the U.S. market to European exports of vitamin B12 since 1980, and that a GATT panel should study damages to European firms from a controversial U.S. law allowing U.S. exporters to defer taxes on foreign

The EC request came two weeks after the community proposed compensation for \$35 million it said European farmers lost through the sale of subsidized U.S. wheat flour to Egypt in January.

regulations that would conform to GATT guidelines, and he promised to keep the council informed of progress on this matter.
The EC has figured that the tax law amounted to an indirect subsidy of S2 billion to U.S. exporters in

the past 10 years.

Jean-Pierre Derisbourg, deputy head of the EC mission in Geneva. suggested that the EC might raise its duties on acetic acid, which it United States, as a way to compensate for the loss of the vitamin B12 sales. The vitamin is used primarily in cattle feed.

change in U.S. import duties agreed on during GATF's 1973-79 Tokyo round of tariff cuts.

As for the tax law, he said the

United States was working on new

The trade official said delegate to the GATT council were divided Michael Smith, the U.S. delegate on whether the 88-nation body to the 64-nation council, told the should set up a working group to body he was astonished that the assess the EC claims.



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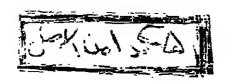
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BONN - Two West German officials dismissed Wednesday reports that the European Monetary System would be realigned soon. Britain

monetary System would be realigned soon.

The weakness of several currencies, particularly the French and Belgian francs, and a stronger Deutsche mark following the general election victory of conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl have severely strained the system this week. The EMS limits the extent to which eight European Community nations' currencies can rise or fall against each other.

rise or fall against each other.

There has been speculation on foreign exchange markets that the situation cannol go on much longer, that there will have to be a devaluation of the weaker currencies and an upward revaluation of the mark.

France is believed to hope that Bonn will initiate a revaluation so that France will not have to act to devalue the franc.

After a West German cabinet meeting Wednesday, a government spokesman, Dieter

After a West German cabinet meeting Wednesday, a government spokesman. Dieter Stolze, said in response to reporters' questions that Bonn did oot plan any initiative toward a realignment and that oo contacts on the subject were envisaged with other EC members. In an interview with the oewspaper Le Monde in Paris, Alois Mertes, minister of state at the West German Foreign Ministry, went further. He said categorically that there was oo question of a realignment oow. Financial cooperation between France and West Germany should be pursued as far as possible, be said.

The two meo's remarks reflected Bonn's con-

The two meo's remarks reflected Bonn's con-cern that a revaluation of the mark would dam-age economic recovery by making exports less competitive, economic analysis said "The times are over when we can be proud of

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a revaluation of the mark," said a bank economist in Frankfurt. "There is just too much unemployment." More than 2.5 million people are without work in West Germany.

Mr. Stolze said he expected the issue to be

raised at the EC summit in Brussels later this month.

For the fifth time in six days, the Bundeshank bought Belgian francs Wednesday on the exchange market to keep the currency from sinking beneath its EMS floor. Central banks are committed to such interventions to maintain the EMS limits. Belgium raised its key discount lending rate Tuesday from 11.5 percent to 14 percent in an effort to stop speculation.

Dealers said pressure lifted from the French franc Wednesday following a steep rise in French short-term deposit rates, which deterred speculators. The currency closed at 6.85 to the

speculators. The currency closed at 6.85 to the

In London, the pound, under pressure be-cause of the prospect of lower oil prices, fell at the start of trading to a six-year low against other major currencies on a trade-weighted in-dex, but finished generally stronger after Saudi -Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, predicted an OPEC price and produc-

Tamant, predicted an OFEC price and produc-tion agreement soon.

The pound finished London trading at \$1.502, after falling below \$1.50 Tuesday in New York. Dealers said the dollar in Enrope closed little changed from Tuesday after slipp-ing in afternoon trading. Earlier it rose on the possibility of higher U.S. interest rates.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Disney Becomes First U.S. Firm · Fo Get Loan From Japan Banks

TOKYO (LAT) - Walt Disney Productions, siresdy guaranteed soyal-

TOKYO (LAT)—Walt Disney Productions, already gnaranteed soyalinces from more than two million tickets sold in advance of Tokyo Disneyand's April 15 opening. Wednesday became the first U.S. company to
secive a Japanese bank loan.

Ronald W. Miller, president and chief executive officer, said the loan
in the amount of 15 billion yen (\$65 million)—was provided by a
syndicate of 12 Japanese banks and insurance companies headed by the
ndustrial Bank of Japan. Five U.S. banks with branches in Japan were

Although U.S. companies have raised funds in yen in Japan's finance parket before, the borrowings have always taken the form of bonds. The recedent set by the bank loan, which is to be signed Thursday, was susidered potentially significant as a sign of an opening of the Japanese market to foreign companies.

Seneen to Leave Board of ITT

NEW YORK (NYT) — Harold Geneen has announced that he ill not seek re-election to the pard of International Telephone Telegraph. Mr. Geneen, 73, bnilt IT into a large worldwide con-lomerate as chief executive from 959 to 1980

"Mr. Geneen has left an indelile mark on ITT as well as the usiness world in general," said and V. Araskog, the current hairman, president and chief exective in a letter to shareholders hat will accompany the company's must report. He is "the man who dilt the ITT we know today."

Mr. Geneen has remained active a business, tending to his own inestments and participating in inestment groups that have bought-



Argentina Short-Term-Debt Plan

BUENOS AIRES (Renters) - Argentina will refinance over three ears \$1.4 billion in short-term external debt falling due in the next few recks, the central bank president, Julio Gonzelez del Solar, was reported

s saying Wednesday.

On Monday, the central bank suspended indefinitely the repayment of ll short-term foreign loans taken out in the form of currency swaps, and aid that new regulations for their management would be issued shortly.

n such swaps the borrower sells his foreign currency to the central bank. nd can buy it back at a fixed exchange rate when the loan mannes.

Several newspapers reported Wednesday that Mr. Gonzalez del Solar aid in a radio interview. Tuesday that the swaps would be refinanced yer 36 months and would be repaid in six-monthly installments after an itial 18-month grace period. Foreign bankers described the move as a top-gap measure pending new banking regulations.

British Surplus Up in Quarter

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's content account surplus rose to £1.71 illion (\$2.6 billion) in the fourth quarter of 1982 from a surplus of £847 illion in the third quarter, the Treasury said Wednesday.

For 1982 as a whole, the current account surplus was to £3.9 billion. own from £6 billion the previous year. The 1982 figures include a £2.2 illion trade surplus and a surplus of £1.7 billion from services, such as arnings from overseas investments, banking, insurance and shipping.

Hong Kong Sets Probe of EDA

HONG KONG (Renters) — The Hong Kong Securities Commission Vednesday appointed two inspectors to investigate the affairs of EDA avestments following a recent high court order issued to close down the

Financial Secretary John Bremninge announced and welcomed the ap-cintment, saying it was consistent with the implementation of the regustory steps in the financial sectors foreshadowed in his recent budget

Opel, Others Hope for Sales Rise

GENEVA (Reuters) - Adam Opel AG and the other General Motors ational companies in Europe aim to increase sales to 1.1 million cars in 983 from 955,234 last year, Opel's chairman, Ferdinand Beickler, said Vednesday at a news conference on the eve of the Geneva Motor Show. Mr. Beickler expressed confidence that Opel would end the year in rofit, as in 1982. He said that he expected the overall car market in in 1983, but that the GM companies Bank-supported projects have been oped to raise their market share in Europe.

Company Notes

Citicorp filed a shelf registration with the Securities and Exchange commission for as much as \$2 billion in new debt. AB Fortia-Pharmacia of Sweden proposed a five-for-three stock divi- insist that a country be saddled

BSR announced a one for three rights issue to raise £20.2 million (\$30

Refiners in Singapore Act To Survive Output Decline

profitable.

By Dinah Lee

By Dinah Lee

Dorsey Dunn, chairman of Mo
International Heroid Tribune

SINGAPORE — Refiners in Sinsuggestions that the oil companies
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traction in their business as other

"We've known about the Pertama
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Most of the refiners' attention

Mobil Oil of Singapore Wednesday became the second refiner to espond to the competitive challenge. It awarded a \$50 million contract to Chiyoda Chemical Enginearing Co. of Japan for work de-signed to make Mobil's refining operations more efficient.

Mobil said the changes are ex-Refiners are being forced to take measures this year to offset an anticipated one-third loss of Singapore's refining business by the end of 1984. Singapore is the third-law ter Houston and Rotterdam, with a Indonesia showed that nation's derated capacity of 1.1 million barrels a day.

The loss of business to the refining industry here, which accounts donesia's Cipcap and Balipaper refor almost 40 percent of manufacturing output, is the result of new refining capacity that will begin operating in Indonesia this year and later Malaysia and Thailand.

countries in the region install more na development for five years. We here is now directed at the market capacity.

Mobil Oil of Singapore Wednes
Mr. Dunn estimated that while distillates such as kerosene, diesel the Singapore refining industry had and gasoline, which is predicted to been working at about 80 percent grow by about 4 percent a year capacity in 1982, he foresaw a drop while regional demand for fuel rein output to 50 to 60 percent by mains constant or falls slightly.

1984, or close to the point where The other three refiners in Singathe facilities would no longer be pore are Esso, British Petroleum, and Singapore Relining Corp., (a joint venture between the Singa-The Mobil announcement folpore government, BP and Caltex.) Esso Singapore has said it is concentrating on improving wharfing facilities, while BP is expanding its investment in energy savings through the SRC.

Mr. Dunn said Wednesday that his company was unaffected by Pertamina's decision to switch from cash payments to a barter arrangement with the Singapore re-finers. He said that for the past He noted that additions to Innine years, Mobil had accepted raw Indonesian crude in payment for refining services but that recently the Indonesians had indicated the fineries have boosted total capacity Mr. van Hilten also mentioned the threat of Middle Eastern refinprice would go up. Other refiners have reacted negatively to the Per-tamina decision, which means they eries now under construction that About 30 to 40 percent of Singapore's activity has been third-party
poressing, mostly under contract
to Indonesia's state oil company,
Pertamina.

Competing with Singapore as extamina decision, which means they
porters of petroleum products
are asked to accept Indonesia's
starting this year. "Singapore's retiming capacity is too big for the
future," he said. "Shell is working
local refining industry.

The money will help countries put up counterpart funds to com-

plete projects that have already be-

into export development or into

imports that would improve facili-

"There is a worldwide shrinkage

of money and credit," Mr. Burn-ham said. "The bank can make a

ties to modernize an economy.

17 percent.

EC Lowers **Expections** For Growth

By Philip Stephens

BRUSSELS — The European Community can expect economic growth of only 0.4 percent this year, the EC Executive Commission said Wednesday, sharply scalmg down the 1.1 percent forecast of last October.

Weaker trends in private consumption, near-stagnation of real incomes and declining fixed investment had been carried over from 1982 into 1983, dashing any possibility of a quick emergence from recession, it said in its latest eco-

But it said a slow recovery in economic activity was likely in the second half of the year and a steep fall in oil prices could sumulate faster growth than the predicted

economic slump was likely to push up the number of jobless in the 10 member nations to an average of 12 million or 10.6 percent of the labor force in 1983, compared with the 11 million or 9.6 percent in It said the commission had low

ered its estimate of the growth of the community's real gross domestic product following a further slump in economic activity during the second half of 1982. The overall result for the com-

munity's GDP in 1982 is expected to be virtual stagnation ... plus 0.2 percent compared to plus 0.3 percent predicted last October," it

Economists bere said the gloomy ontlook is partially tempered by the prospect of a steep fall in oil prices and signs the United States

Despite the losses, Mr. Draper said the Ex-Im Bank is continuing to make loans to companies in may be pulling out of recession at

The report said Britain and Ireland are likely to have the largest growth rates in 1983, with real GDP rising by 1.5 percent. Among countries expected to

Some of the money will go register growth, France's GDP is forecast to rise by 0.8 percent and the Netherlands' by 0.1 percent. Prospects of a faster increase in economic activity in the second

half of 1983 hinge on the expectation of a pick up in investment, which is expected to rise at an anlimited, marginal contribution to helping the situation." nual 2.7 percent. As for West Africa's Cimao The report also forecast inflation project, World Bank officials be-will continue to drop during the

lieve its troubles are only tempoyear, with the private consumption rary. With some additional funds, deflator (the most accurate gauge they calculate, the clinker plant of price rises), falling nearly 2 per centage points, to 8.6 percent.

Other encouraging elements it could yield an unusually high rate

of return on investment. The institution's managing board has just the overall forecast are a fall in the approved putting \$15 million of EC's balance of payments deficit to approved putting \$15 million of EC's balance of payments deficit to new credits into Cimao. From this 0.3 percent of GDP this year from new money, the World Bank hopes 0.5 percent in 1982, and a slow for an incremental rate of return of cent from 10.5 percent.

Ex-Im Bank Faces Big Loss on Loans

By Stuart Auerbach

Vashington Post Service WASHINGTON - The U.S. Export-Import Bank will pay out \$554 million this year to cover bad loans it gnaranteed to private companies in debt-ridden Third World countries, especially Mexico, the Ex-Im Bank president, William H. Draper III, told a Senate subcom-

The amount is far more than the bank's usual losses on guaranteed loans, which must be made up from the U.S. Treasury. Until 1982, losses to be made up averaged about \$20 million a year. Losses for 1982 may jump to \$57.7 million because of a write-off on DC10 aircraft purchased for Freddie Laker's defunct airline.

But Mr. Draper said Tuesday that be believes the bank will be The report said the continuing able to recover this year's losses when the finances of countries such as Mexico, Argentina, Venezueia and Guatemala take a turn for the better. All have loans on which the bank is facing potential losses.

"Many of them arise from trans actions involving private buyers who will continue to remain in business," Mr. Draper said. Aides explained later that in Mexico, companies are barred by govern-ment currency restrictions from paying off loans used to finance purchase of U.S. exports.

Mr. Draper said the bank is not writing off loans to countries that he believes will repay their debts once they are financially able to do so."

Mexico, including two recently approved lines of credit of \$100 million each to be used to support purchases of U.S. exports. It now has more than \$2.4 billion worth of exposure in Mexico.

The Ex-Im Bank has no choice but to bear the responsibility for leadership in these troubled mar-

kets," Mr. Draper said. "If credit is turned off in these countries, they will be unable to

buy U.S. goods and services, which

could endanger the U.S. and world recovery.

The Export-Import Bank was designed to help promote U.S. sales abroad by supplementing normal, commercial financing for U.S. exports through loan, guarantee and nsurance programs.

Under sharp questioning by Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr., a Re-publican of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee's subcommittee on foreign operations. Mr. Draper said the bank's business dropped last year as the worldwide recesports.

Although Congress authorized \$4.4 billion for the bank, it spent only about \$3.8 billion, which Mr. Kasten complained was just what the Reagan administration said the

Mr. Draper said: "We had plenty of authorization. We just couldn't use it. There just weren't enough applications.

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port a variety of long-range projects in such fields as energy, agri-(Continued from Page 17)

Some World Bank Projects Falter

by 400,000 barrels a day.

lending programs, have to adjust to new priorities," said Ernest Stern, senior vice president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as the World Bank is formally known. The institution, which has 146 member nations, commits \$12 billion a year in

loans to poor countries. What befell limestone clinkers has also affected sugar projects in Jamaica and the Dominican Republic, tobacco projects in Tanzania and iron ore projects in Malay-sia. Prices dropped, and costs rose. The projects became less justifiable

economic terms.
The World Bank's overall index of 33 commodity prices shows a 25-percent decline in nominal terms between 1980 and 1982, This led to a drop of similar proportions in the terms of trade of the poorest countries over the same period.

This has sharpened the financial squeeze on these countries, thus af-fecting World Bank projects. The bank requires many countries seek-ing loans to put some of their own money into projects — ranging from 40 percent to as little as 5 or 10 percent. "Many countries just don't have the money to put up the counterpart funds," explained James B. Burnham, who represents

the United States at the World But World Bank officials caution against concluding that projects planned in the 1970s have lost their economic justification in the 1980s. Fewer than 1 percent of World billion lent since 1945, and none has been canceled in the past 12 months, a bank official said. If a project's economic justification is questioned, he said, the project can

with white elephants.

culture, education, health services, begun to increase its disbursements port development and roads. It by \$2 billion over the next two also makes interest-free loans for years, an 8 percent increase over similar purposes to the poorest the planned pace. conntries.

Despite the prospect of lower en-ergy costs, the World Bank maintains that energy loans, accounting for about one-quarter of new lend-ing, will eventually prove highly beneficial. "Any increase in indigenous energy production will save foreign exchange for other needed imports," a bank official said.

A growing number of World Bank projects bave been affected by cuts in the investment plans of Yugoslavia, Brazil, Mexico, Pakistan, Zambia, Togo and other countries because of the financial constraints arising from their debt problems.

U.K. Banks to Offer New Check Systems

LONDON — Starting-May 1, British banks will begin new systems for cashing checks under the Eurocheque program and limiting the standard £50 (\$75) check card to use in Britain only, banking offi-cials announced Wednesday.

Most major banks will issue Eu rocheque Encashment Cards, which will have an "EC" symbol and will entitle the bearer, outside Britain, to the same encashment facilities for sterling checks as the

Swiss Inflation Increases

BERN — Swiss consumer price be redesigned because "we don't rose 0.1 percent in February after falling 0.1 percent in January, offi cials announced Wednesday. The The World Bank makes loans at year on year rise was 4.8 percent near-market interest rates to sup- unchanged from January.

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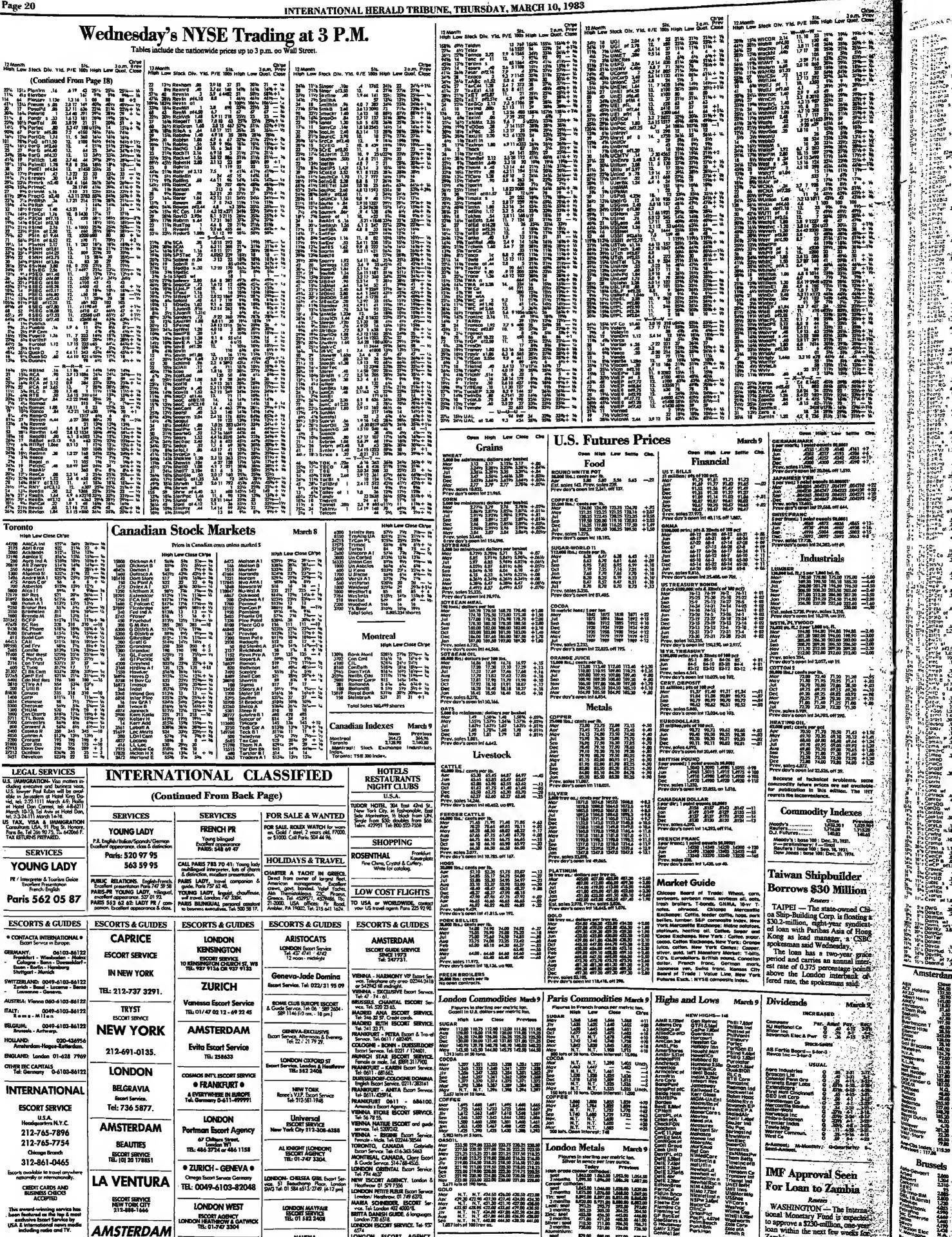
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All details have been worked out, and the loan is expected to be on the formal schedule soon of the IMF executive board, which must give its approval, the sources said in January. Zambia devalued insurance 20 percent as part of an IMF approved economic second in the source of the s International Herald Tribune IMF-approved economic recovery

Wednesday.

Zambia, monetary sources saids.

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ruptey Court. All trade claims have been scheduled by the Debtors as disputed, contingent and indiquidated and therefore trade claimants must file proofs of claim for goods delivered or services rendered prior to the commencement of these cases unless such claims have been previously paid or otherwise satisfied.

Proofs of claims solely for principal and interest under the Debtors publicly traded securities and proofs of interests represented by the Debtors stock are not required to be filed and any such proofs of claims or interests shall be disregarded by the Debtors. Instead, notices, ballots, and distributions will be sent in the holders of record (as of dates to be subsequently determined by Orders of the Debtors are flected in the books and records of the Debtors, the indenture trustees and the stock transfer agents. Proofs of any and all claims and interests based on transactions in the Debtors' publicly traded securities, including but not limited to claims for damages or rescission based on the purchase or sale of such securities must be filed. (The last day to file such claims has not yet been fixed, but shall be fixed by subsequent Order of the Court.)

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Code \$ 501[c]. Local Bankruptex Rule 3004, or Rules of Bankruptey Procedure 11-33(c), may be filed with the Deputy Clerk on or before 4:00 p.m.,
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Any entity that asserts a claim against the Debtors, or any of them,
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WICKES ENTITIES IN CHAPTER 11

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15. Red Onl Sprey, Inc., a Minnesota corporation
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CROSSWORD

40 Arkansas, the —— State 41 Pitted pros

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PEANUTS













BLONDIE FINISH THIS LOGAN JABOUT









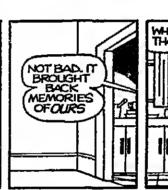
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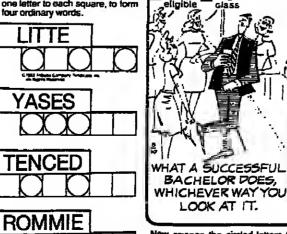
REX MORGAN





DENNIS THE MENACE





Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suged by the above cartoon.

Jumbles: SWASH GUMMY AERATE FINITE When the fog clears up, it won't be ihis-

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BOY THOSE MUSHY MOVIES ARE A REAL WASTE OF POPCORN 14

BOOKS

SECRETS

On the Ethics of Concealment and Revelation

By Sissela Bok. 332 pp. \$16.95. Pantheon Books, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

philosophy. "Secrets" is surprising-

ly sparse in actual examples), Bok's

descriptions never come to grips

with what is emotionally vexing or,

for that matter, meaningful to us

here into the compulsion to confess

that secrets often portend. To be

sure. Bok mentions such matters as

theories of repression or dangers of

forced disclosure — but she glosses

over them so hriefly, and in such unmodulated tones, that their im-

port, or her interpretation of them,

Nor does she show much appre-

ciation in this book for the fact

that secrets are in part a social con-

vention (it's of no small interest, for example, that we are more

close-mouthed these days about

our salaries than about our love af-

fairs) and that our sense of sin,

shame, taboo, or reserve is largely

dependent on the larger culture's values. But without some examina-tion of the specific contexts of

secrecy, or an inquiry into their in-

ward significance for us, her for-

mulations remain empty and schematic — a kind of ethics in a

Bok is more persuasive when she

turns to secrecy in the public realm. In these chapters, she ad-

dresses such timely issues as pro-

fessional confidentiality, secrecy in

science, whistlehlowing, undercov-

er police operations and the ethics

of investigations by journalists and social scientists who conceal their

identities. On such questions, she takes more definite, though never absolutist positions — essentially against collective secrecy and for

Bok performs a useful service in

alerting us to the growing pressures

for governmental secrecy and to the excesses committed in the

name of such principles as profes-sional confidentiality (she would

presumably be highly critical of the American Bar Association's new

Code of Ethics, which requires law-

yers to keep confidential their cli-ents' criminal intentions), or "the public's right to know" (investiga-tive journalism can go too far, she

warns, and involve unnecessary in-

Still, even in these sections, one

wishes for a deeper analysis of

indicate shifting rifts and align-

ments in our society — the debate about whether a doctor should tell

the parents of a teen-age girl that their daughter is planning an abox-

tion, for example, involves our un-

certainty about loyalties owed to

the family. And other battles over

secrecy or acquisition of informa-

tion are intractably conflicts over power, professional ascendancy, or

privilege.
The limits on the Freedom of In-

formation Act will surely depend partly on relative influence of vari-

ous contending groups, as much as on the moral arguments that any-one brings to the debate. In under-

playing such factors, and calling

for openness, free debate and re-

spect for the individual, Bok in-

vokes principles on which all rea-

vasions of privacy).

individual right to privacy.

quite lost on us.

Reviewed by Eva Hoffman

ing to give us much guidance for WHAT could be more interesting than secrets? It is one of
ing than secrets? It is one of tions (and, for a book of practical the very purposes of secrets to inject some spice into our daily transactions; they spur us to detection and seal delicious compacts; we are provoked by the secrets of others and deploy them in the games about secrets. There is no insight and the wars - we play. But secrets, of course, are also a more that Dostoyevsky knew so well, or of the burning of the secret uncon-fessed that so preoccupied serious matter. Hawthorne — no awareness of the irrational conflicts, the ambiguities, or the doubleness of motives

As a metaphor for the obscuriues of the human beart, and for the incompleteness of our knowledge. they have fascinated oovelists to such an extent that one could speculate on their centrality to the novel's structure, one need only think of the grave and troubling secrets at the heart of novels from "Great Expectations" to "The Portrait of a Lady" or "The Heart of Dark-ness." For psychologists, they are the signposts and sentry at the gate to the unconscious. And in collective life - the professions or government - secrets are the currency and the armor of power.

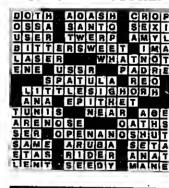
But in her examination of "the ethics of concealment and revelation." Sissela Bok has written a book that oddly misses the complexity or the deeper implications of her subject. Bok, who has taught courses in ethics at Harvard, writes as a practical philosopher. Her aim here, as in her first book, "Lyiog." is to consider concrete moral problems and discuss "the choices of how to act and how to shape one's conduct in private and public life" when dealing with issues of secrecy and disclosure.

To hring the methods of philo-sophic discrimination to the problems of ordinary life is a commendable - and these days all too rare - enterprise, Unfortunately, Bok's analysis, especially in her discussions of personal secrecy, is too general and often too obvious to advance our understanding much or throw new light on our perplexities. In her chapters on secrecy in private life, Bok mentions almost every idea associated with secrets
— their role in the formation of identity, the function of gossip, the practices of some rather curious secret societies, the patient's relationship with the psychoanalyst — but she doesn't explore or bring a strong point of view to any of

Bok defines secrecy as "inten-tional concealment," and her attitude toward it is almost relentlessly. rationalist and even-handed. In the private realm, at least, secrecy is necessary in some situations but harmful in others. It is needed to protect "identity, plans, action and property," (a rather odd collection of categories, incidentally, surely, the ontological status in "identity" hut it can "hamper the exercise of rational choice." It "may heighten a sense of equality and brotherhood among persons sharing the secret." but it "can fuel gross intolerance and hatred toward outsiders." Given such all-too-balanced cooclusions, the ideal that Bok proposes is that we should be able to exercise control over concealment and openness, and use our own discretion — or "discernment" — in deciding whether to tell or not to tell, to probe others for information or to maintain respectful dis-

Such advice is sensible enough as far as it goes — hut it doesn't go nearly far enough. Aside from fail-

Solution to Previous Puzzle



sonable people can agree — and which therefore don't sufficiently explain where the sources of the problems — or the passions — lie.

Eva Hoffman is on the staff of The New York Times.

Finnish Opera to N.Y.

NEW YORK - The Finnish National Opera will perform two contemporary native works at the Met-ropolitan Opera in April. The operas are Aulis Sallinen's "The Red Line" and Joonas Kokkonen's "The Last Temptations."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagramed deal North-South found themselves in no man's land, hanging between game

South opened a thin hand, and weak jump to three diamonds. North could have settled safely for three no-trump, but not unnaturally be had visions of slam. His negathus position; tive double caused South to show his club suit and the partnership was groping for a nonexistent fit. The final contract of five hearts

NORTH ↑Q842 ∇AQ ↑A1098 ↑A105 K7 ♣J1663 ♥J1072 ♦ KQJ752 064 (CI) HTUO2 ◆A95 ♥K9865 4KJ84 North and South were The bidding:

South 1 V DbL Pass Pass Pass 40 50

West led the diamond king.

was distinctly shaky, but could have been made.

The opening lead of the diamond king was won with the ace, and South guessed right in clubs by leading the ten for a winning finesse. He then cashed the A-Q of West crowded the auction with a king of hearts was played, leaving weak jump to three diamonds.

East with the jack, and, after takhearts and ruffed a diamond. The ing the ace and king of clubs," South had the lead in his hand in

> NORTH **♦**084 ♦ t09 EAST ♠K7 **∳Q**J7 SOUTH ◆A95 ♥9 **\$**--

South led his last clnb, and it.

East had ruffed, the defense would have had no chance. But East thoughtfully discarded a spadn leaving South with a choice. Or or one of the spadn could be a spadn. ously, he could have led spades to make his contract, but it seemethere likely to him that the spade kings was on his right. He led his trump hoping to end-play East, but West scored the spade king and a small mond winner for down one.

ooklyn B Years L By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service FORK — The title was ap roset Kahn from the phar roset Kahn from the phar longs once arole. I see the their runi But the t the Breedlyn Dog age. At its spring training related a new the Dodger the upcoming baseball seas menan of the club's arrival maryone who remembers U semphase is backwards. It your Dodgers shandoning while the sport most is sport of sintegralic. stept the Box's of Summer epartic. do I see one another that of ys thought of as a group. Me man the others. Baseball of 1027 Yankers as having gur, but only a few are still

bose Boys et Summer have for a charming and compell ginen special produced an u talk of their time, they as in old black-17c-white film mostly as they are now. Pe bats in the Louisville Slu ader broadcaring a Mon or Campanalla being lifter i into the front seat of an allo acknowledging he has le mming with his relarded wing how he doctored his his deal as a Grayhound h pine puriting in item around

in Vietnam. decade since Kahn revisited for the book. Jackie Robins odges, and so has Billy Cox. n Robinson :emains the m mality on the television sho he team. More than anyone those Dodge: 4 their identity son Dodgere," the first inte peated on the show by the l went to Ebbers Field for i know what made it diffe the show of having played y it 4.35. ment that made it different he New York Giants, who

risco for the 1253 season as Maller's covered wagon. ted the Ciants," recalls Fur miform. the 1956 season, the Dodg binson to the Grants for Die oded pricher, and \$30,000,

um then. But rather than're d from baseball: the deal was people, the Giants," reme eer. "I'd have been disappe dhe didn't go."

wishes for a deeper analysis of the Dodgers lost four was take official rationales for secrecy. Supplied the Vankees.

Martin, now he was a medical rational of the Vankees.

Marin, now he was a med 00 with a record 12 hirs in the my good second baseman. Yet when he played us in E two doubles or two triple

SPORTS I

s, Fed Up, See ION Florida (UPI) — The le Romo, a relief pitcher vi

rant him on the team." Che r Romo missed his 18th wor hope we can trade him. He have other guys who want to trans to play in the United

said that he will not report ed league in his native Mex ad that Romo was pouting received late last season for for some crucial games. Guarante de la locause of frustration over

tion to Sidelin 60 (AP) — Garry Templeto A was scheduled to undergo cupt to correct an arthritic s anounced. ood news for the club," said idea how long he will be

obtained by San Diego fr in exchange for shortstop

alks Called 'F K(UPI) — In sharp contras alives from the NBA Plays

hours Tuesday in an effort es met in two separate session players association, character he hours outlining each off

scason concludes April 1 sidered a pressure tactic to an increase in television ex ayoff period.

Facing Sur OD, California (AP) — Bol odergo surgery on his injure bel or three weeks, the N

veraging 15 points this season also of the injury to the four actice on Feb. 16 but not.

^{Hova}, Evert B Martina Navratileva of their first-round or Dallas tennis tournamen

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Hana Mandlikova, Dianne

Brooklyn Boys 25 Years Later

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK.—The title was appropriated by the author Roger Kakin from the phrase of a poet. Dylan Thomas once wrote, "see the boys of sum-mer in their ruin.... But the title of Roger Kahn's book continues to define a certain team in a certain time - the Brooklyn Dodgers of three a certain time — the Brooklyn Dodgers of Inree decades ago. At its spring innining base in Vero Beach, Florida, now, the Dodger organization lks of the upcoming basehall season being the th anniversary of the chib's arrival in Los Ange.

But to anyone who remembers those Dodgers, club's emphasis is backwards. It's the 25th an-

versary of the Dodgers abandoning Brooklyn.
In baseball or any sport, most famous teams gradually separate, if not disintegrate. But the hrase has kept the Boys of Summer tied together. They don't see one another that often. But they

are always thought of as a group. Mention one and you mention the others. Baseball old-timers talk about the 1927 Yankees as having had a similar group identity, but only a few are still alive. Now those Boys of Summer have been spliced together for a charming and removaling together for a charming and compelling two-hour U.S. television special produced and written by

As they talk of their time, they are seen occasince the control of Carl Furillo acknowledging he has leukemia. Carl Erskine swimming with his retarded son. Preacher Roe showing how he doctored his spitball. Joe Black at his desk as a Greyhound hus executive.

Clem Labine putting an arm around his son who lost a leg in Vietnam. In the decade since Kahn revisited the Boys of Summer for the book, Jackie Robinson has died.

So has Hodges, and so has Billy Cox.

Even so, Robinson remains the most dominating personality on the television show, just as he was on the team. More than anyone else, Robinson gave those Dodgers their identity as the "Jack-ie Robinson Dodgers," the first integrated major league baseball team. But in one of Kahn's lines that is repeated on the show by the host, Sid Cae-sar, nobody went to Ebbets Field for sociology. "I don't know what made it different," Reese

says on the show of having played in Brooklyn then, "but it was." One element that made it different was the rivaly with the New York Giants, who later went to ian Francisco for the 1958 season as passengers in

Walter O'Malley's covered wagon.
"We hated the Giants," recalls Furillo, "we just rated the uniform.

After the 1956 season, the Dodgers dared to rade Robinson to the Giants for Dick Littlefield. left-handed pitcher, and \$30,000, a fairly subtantial sum then. But rather than report, Robinon retired from baseball; the deal was canceled. "Of all people, the Giants," remembers Reese vith a sneer, "I'd have been disappointed if he'd one. Glad he didn't go."

Another element that made it different was that. ntil 1955, those Dodgers lost four World Series to nother neighbor, the Yankees.

"Billy Martin, now he was a mediocre hitter," urillo says of the Yankee second baseman whoatted 500 with a record 12 hits in the 1953 World eries. "Pretty good second baseman, but a mediore hitter. Yet, when he played us in Ebbets Field I: hink he hit two doubles or two triples into right-



Jackie Robinson batting against the Gi-ants at Brooklyn's Ebbets Field in 1951.

In old film, Furillo is seen fielding balls at Eb-bets Field off the scoreboard and the angled right-

"They used to give a suit to anybody who'd hit that sign." Reese says, referring to the Abe Stark clothing sign at the base of the scoreboard. "But Furillo played right in front of it. Nobody ever hit

Some of the Boys chide Snider, now a Hall of Famer, for not having been an even better player. "I once asked him, 'Why don't you charge those ground balls? These guys don't even besitate at second base,' "Reese says. "He said, I was an infielder when I was younger and I hated those ground balls and I still hate em."

"He could've been greater," Labine says.
"I think Clem's right," Snider says.

Roe, now doing public relations for a bank in West Plains, Missouri, after years of owning a food market there, stands in his backyard with a baseball as if he suddenly oeeded to throw his spit-

But like the book, much of the show is con-cerned with what makes the men, for better or for

Of Labine's search for the love of his son. Jay Labine's resentment of living in his father's shad-ow as a youngster almost slashes the television screen when he says, "I didn't pitch for the damn Dodgers, I'm me." As he talks about it. Clem La-

Of Joe Black, married five times, being with his 12-year-old daughter as she practices long jumps in the Arizona heat.

"Men see their children 3 years old," he says. The next time they look they say, "I didn't know

Of Erskine, now the president of an Indiana bank, trying without success to teach his retarded son, Jimmy, to say, "No, thank you" to others in-

One day Jimmy did something that merited a spanking. "I took him apstairs," Erskine says, "He looked at me, He said, 'No, thank you,' "
Even 25 years later the Boys of Summer have never really left Brooklyn, and they never will.

Women's Ski Battle Tightens; Mahre Wins Again

McKinney Regains Lead As Steiner Wins Slalom

The Associated Press
WATERVILLE VALLEY, New Hampshire — Roswitha Steiner, a 19-year-old Austrian, carned her first World Cap victory in Tues-day's slalom race here. But Tamara McKinney, the American runnerup, took over the lead in the overall

Steiner, who led by 28 hunrun down an icy Mount Tecumseh, covered the second tract through land this year] but didn't win. This 54 gates in 49.83 seconds for a cumulative time of 1 minute, 33.84

Her run, the fourth fastest of the second heat, pushed McKinney into second place. But McKinney, 20 years old, earned 20 points to regain the lead in the fevered chase

McKinney has 182 points, seven better than Erika Hess of Switzerland and nine more than Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein.

I was kind of cautious in the middle part, and that may have made the difference," Mckinney said of Tuesday's race. "But at least I finished one. I hadn't fin-ished one in a while."

McKinney fell in her last three races, errors that cost her the over-

Wenzel, the fastest oo the second run with a time of 49.38 seconds, rallied from sixth after the opening heat to finish third. But she netter only three points under the World Cup scoring system, which allows a racer to count her four best finishes in each discipline toward the overall total.

McKinney was allowed to keep all 20 of her points because she had scored in only three previous

Hess, a two-time slalom winner this season, was fifth after the first run, but was a quick casualty in the

Seconds into her afternoon heat she apparently caught her ski edge and toppled while approaching a

The race was delayed for more than an hour because of ice covering the track Dozens of workers pounded the course with their ski boots to break the ice, and a dozen forerunners then skied the slop to clear the chunks.

"The course was very good," Steiner said. "But outside of it, it was terrible. I wouldn't like to have

"I didn't really expect to get

what Ripken got this year but this wasn't even close." Hrbek said. Ripken signed this season for \$180,000 after hitting .264 with 28

home runs and 93 RBIs as a rookie

Hrbek, a native of Bloomington,

fered between \$75,000 and \$80,000.

He started last season at the major league minimum at \$32,500 but his

"oo way" Hrbek would get \$180,000 to play for the Twins. The

shortstop.

Quario of Italy. Only the slalom at Furano, Japan, remains.

Steiner was surprised at her performance because her best previous World Cup finish was a pair of fourths earlier this year.
"I don't believe it," she said. "I didn't believe it after the first run, and I don't believe it now.

"I wasn't that confident in the dredths of a second after the first second run. I had led before after the first run (at Davos, Switzer-

> WOMEN'S SLALOM
>
> 1. Reswitte Steiner, Austrie. 1:32.M.
>
> 2. Tomers McKinney, U.S. 1:34.21.
>
> 3. Hanni Werset, Lischterstein, 1:34.22.
>
> 4. Monika Heast, Switzerland. 1:34.53. 4. Monika Hest, Switzerfund. 1;34.53.
>
> 5. Morjorzeta Tialita. Pakmó. 1;34.53.
>
> 6. Anni Krentsichler, Austria. 1;34.53.
>
> 6. Ojoc Charvotova. Caschoslovak (b. 1;34.5).
>
> 8. Hájšen Borbier, Pronce. 1;34.69.
>
> 9. Denleis Zint. Hohy. 1;35.22.
>
> 10. Dereta Tielle. Poland. 1;35.37.
>
> 11. Petra Wensel. Liachtenstata, 1;35.72.
>
> 12. Anne-Flore Ray, Fronce. 1;35.80.
>
> 13. Politions Serval. Fronce. 1;35.89.
>
> 14. Morio-Rasa Guaria. Hoty. 1;35.9.
>
> 15. Michaela Gerg, West Germany, 1;36.34.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS 1. ACCKinney, 162 points.
2. Eriko Hess. Switzerland, 175.
3. Hanns Weyner, 172.
4. Elisaphit Michier, Abstrie, 144.
5. Maria Weitser, Switzerland, 111.
4. Ireta Espel, West Germany, 107.
7. Doris De Apostini, Switzerland, 98.
8. Kranbichier, 22.



Ingemar Stenmark: Dejected at Vail.

Sumners Ahead in World Skating

HELSINKI — Rosalynn Friday night.
Sumners, the U.S. figure skating
champion, held a narrow lead over
On Tuesda Elena Vodorezova of the Soviet Union after the short program at the World Championships on Wednesday. Claudia Leismer of West Germany was in third place.

Summers, 18, lost marks on her landing as she tried to complete a triple toe loop. That helped Vodorezova, who went into the short ogram in third place, close the gap on the American.

ed when the free skaping is held

On Tuesday, Scott Hamilton moved a step closer to defending his men's title succesfully, while an ankle injury ended Elaine Zayak's hope of repeating as women's champion. Hamilton, the two-time world and U.S. champion, was narrowly ahead of Jean-Christophe Simond of France and Norbert Schramm of West Germany after

dancing stars, scored record marks Wednesday to take the lead in defense of their world title. In the Argentine tango, the third of the three compulsory dances, the pair won a perfect row of 5.9 scores tout of 6.0) from all nine judges.

They were well ahead of their nearest rivals, Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin of the Soviet Union, after the quickstep. After the Ravensburg Waltz the Ameri-can pair of Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert moved past the Rus-

Meanwhile, Jayne Torvill and sians into second place. But Torvill The women's title will be decid- Christopher Dean, Britain's ice and Dean had increased their lead. Basketball Theory at St. John's —

'A Captain Doesn't Have to Play' By George Vecsey

Hess, however, ended up on the NEW YORK - In all the years of St. John's Uniicy crust-and-saw-her overall lead · versity haskethall, only eight men have ever been capslip away. But she received some tain more than one season. Two, David Russell and solace in clinching her third Trevor Jackson, are finishing their second seasons, straight slalom championship. The 1982 overall champion has 110 slagrest difference. Russell is a star and Jackson a substitute who rarely plays. Lou Carnesecca, the coach, says "a captain doesn't have to play," but Jackson would just as soon play, the way his identical twin brother,

Robert, is playing for smaller St. Francis College, "You always have to be ready to play," Jackson For four years, Jackson has been prepared and for

four years he has sat on the bench. Yet the coach and for re the other co-captain, Russell, say Jackson has contrib-uted greatly to this St. John's team that has lost only four of 28 games, all of them in the Big East Confer-jobs. He was prepared last Saturday when injuries and foul trouble to other players enabled him to play 27 ming."

minutes, the longest stint of his college career, as St. John's avenged an earlier defeat to Pittsburgh.

"Trevor can play," says Russell, the silky forward who can play a bit himself. "He's fast and we can fast break more when he's in there."

never quite arrived. He has oo more than an "occa-sional" second guess about his decision to attend St. foot still hurt and Wennington ran into foul trouble, John's. He says: "I'm getting a good education here. Jackson went in early. He scored only two foul shots, I'm close to home. I'm graduating on time. That's im- but he grabbed eight rebounds and played 27 minutes

portant to me." There were moments when he thought he could have been somebody's star. He and his identical twin

two of six children in a close family — played on a
good team at Springfield Gardens High School in

Carnesecca says Allen's foot is "day-hy-day." If Queens. Robert started at Fairfield and switched to there is trouble Thursday, Jackson, the co-captain, Twins have the lowest payroll in St. Francis, where he is a star. The brothers compare will be ready.

Rob's playing and I'm not." Trevor says, "It's a hard tion this spring and plans to work for his master's thing. I rejoice in what he does. It's a special feeling degree next year at St. John's.

team that played 10 games in Colombia and the Do-him co-captain."

and Vince Taylor, now both with the Knicks.

One of the other teams was from the Soviet Union. "I remember one game where Trevor did a good de-fensive joh on Aleksandr Bielostene, a Russian about 7-foot-4, with a big mustache who was mean and looked like they'd found him in a Siberian coal mine." says Bill Esposito, the St. John's publicity director.

Jackson remembers other things: "Meeting other cople, seeing new forms of government, getting out in the streets, seeing what was going on."

Before their junior season, he and Russell were named co-captains.

"Trevor had a certain leadership posture about him, a lot of common sense," Carnesecca says. "You look for respect to a captain. Trevor had it." Jackson had respect but Allen (6-10, 230 pounds) and Wennington (7-0, 245 pounds) had the center

Jackson found ways to assert his captaincy. David ohn's avenged an earlier defeat to Pittsburgh.

Russell says: "In practice, Trevor goes to the boards
And he promises to be prepared Thursday when St. so well and he can score, too. He works very hard in John'a plays Pitt again in the first round of the Big practice. He's quiet, he's not a talker, but he leads by East Conference tournament in Madison Square Gar-example." In each practice, Carnesecca asks Jackson den. If Jeff Allen's sore foot acts up, Jackson will back to assume the role of the best hig opponent. And up Bill Wennington, or maybe even supplant him at sometimes he allows Trevor Jackson to play like Tre-

vor Jackson, too. "The guys know I can play," Jackson says. first three years. Going into the final home game last

This year there has been even less work than in the Jackson is an agile 6-foot-8-inch center whose time Saturday, Jackson had appeared in 11 games, scoring

in a 91-73 victory.
"It felt great," he said. "My parents were there, it

The co-captain is also ready for the end of hasketnotes at home every night.

"A lot of people wouder if I'm jealous because ball. He will earn his degree in business administra-

"Coach has been talking about playing ball in Eu"When we were kids playing in the park, if my team rope hut I'm going right to grad school," Jackson says.

lost and his team won, I'd still be happy. But if we "I can see myself living in the city, representing a both lost, that was bad."

Jackson agreed to come to St. John's because it was the big time and because of its personable coach. He played behind Wayne McKoy for two seasons and was elated when he was chosen for a college all-star Pitt game last week. That's another reason 1 named

USFL Wooing Stars From Canada

The Associated Press
TORONTO — More than a doz-

ceed," said linebacker Ben Zambi- their contracts and join the USFL salary with Hamilton. asi of the Hamilton Tiger-Cats, one as soon as possible. of four Ticats being pursued by USFL officials. The others are dehack Dave Marler and wide receiver Keith Baker.

the Toronto Argonauts and several Condredge Holloway, linebacker John Pointer, slotback Dare New-King 25; G. Williams 25 Brown 20)
Detroit 107, Indians 101 Tripucta 27,
Lumber 127, Keltong 30, Knight 22)
Duttos 120, Phoenix 97 IVincent 22, Applier
are also being encouraged to head

said discussions he has had with his Zambiasi said that Red Miller, icials to play out their options and counterparts have left him with the head coach and general manager of impression that the majority of the Gold, "didn't back down" at "We want to see the USFL suc-

ception.

Biathlon Championship United Press Intern

West Germany finished fifth in the Dorlos 120, Phoentx 97 (Vincent ZL, Agentrie and Dorlos 12), Books 17, B. Dorlos 12, Commission 15: Nonce 18. W. Dorlos 12, London 15: Control 18. W. Dorlos 12, London 18 (English 22, Vondentezin 27, Coroll 27, Milchell 18 (English 22, Vondentezin 27, Coroll 27, M. John Los Angeles 114, Golden Stote 172 (E. John Los Angeles

"He said I could have a home in

fensive back David Shaw, quarter- locked themselves intn long-term "Personally, I think the CFL is in

see a ooticeable deterioration in the caliber of the CFL not as much this year, but eventually, as players' contracts start running

son, which began Sunday.

Stenmark 2d at Vail

United Press International
VAIL, Colorado — Phil Mahre, who Monday effectively clinched his third straight World Cup championship with a giant slalom victory, won another giant slalom race

These are the only two races Mahre has won this year, and it is the first time since 1978 that he has won two consecutive races. Mahre had the second-fastest time in the first run and won the second run for a combined time of 3:03.00.

Ingemar Stemmark of Sweden faltered on the second course and finished second in a combined time of 3:03.14. Max Julen of Switzer-

dent, was among the spectators.
"We're very proud of Phil's
achievements and accomplishments but he knows better than I that he's got a lot of competition there," said Ford, who helped organize Tuesday's race - the first world-class event at Vail since

An estimated crowd of 10,000 lined the course for the second run Tuesday. That was the largest American audience for a world-

"It was really exciting to see that many people come out for a ski States and especially on a Tues-day," Mahre said. "Crowd partici-pation in the World Cup has dropped off tremendously in Europe the last two or three years and great to see this picking up in

Mahre said that the battle for the giant slalom title would be "very tight," and would be decided at Furano, Japan, in two weeks. "That's a title I'd like to win," he said. "In skiing, the overall titles are important. But the individual

standings with 100 points. Julen is next with 95, followed by Mahre with 93. Stenmark can pick up 10 points with a triumph in Japan, while Julen can pick up only five

and Mahre 14. "It's going to be a good race in Japan," said Stenmark, who, like Mahre, has won three overall World Cup titles. Stenmark has lost out to Mahre the past three seasons because he does not com-

"By that time, well, I was already a junior and I ked it here," Jackson says. "The main thing was wining."

Jackson found ways to assert his captainty. David here, "I practice, Trevor goes to the boards well and he can score too. He works very hard in a second to well and he can score too. He works very hard in B. Sleve Mohro, U.S., 3:04.51.

> WORLD CUP STANDINGS 1, Phil Mohre, U.S., 270 points. 2, Stenmark, 218. , Marc Girardell, La 5. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzeric Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 160.

NHL Standings

penier 2 126); Level 1)2), Larmer 1171) 51, Louis 6, New York Islanders 0 (Reeds (3), Bobyen 114), Petterson 2 (28), Turnbull

Minesoto S. Buffole 1 Bellows 128. Sch-ler 128. Young J I/41: McAdom [11] Vancouver 7. New York Rongers 3 (McCorthy 2 (11). Rota [33), Smyl 1311. Lonz 2 17). Sunsistrom (19): Dave Malaney III. Nedamansky [12]. Ruotsolainen [12]! Chicoso 4. Philadelinia 1 (Larmer (25), Patterson [12]. Second 148). Savard (31); Sinisola (171)

SPORTS BRIEFS

irates, Fed Up, Seek to Deal Romo RADENTON, Florida (UPI) — The Pittsburgh Pirates are trying to a Etarique Romo, a relief pitcher who has yet to report to spring Twins' latest contract offer, first ished second to Cal Ripken Jr. of

ning camp. i don't want him on the team," Chuck Tanner, the manager, said sday after Romo missed his 18th workout of the Pirates' 1983 spring ning. "I hope we can trade him. He can help some other big league 1. but we have other guys who want to play in the big leagues. Maybe no doesn't want to play in the United States for big money. That's up

como has said that he will not report because he wants to play in a -sanctioned league in his native Mexico. His former agent, Seymour dstein, said that Romo was pouting over a sizable fine, estimated at .000, he received late last season for breaking training and being vailable for some crucial games. Goldstein resigned this week as no's agent because of frustration over his client's behavior.

peration to Sideline Templeton

AN DIEGO (AP) — Garry Tempicson, starting shortstop for the San go Padres, was scheduled to undergo arthroscopic surgery on Thursman attempt to correct an arthritic condition in his left knee, a club

ft's not good news for the club," said Jim Geschke, the spokesman. e have no idea how long he will be out. It's a wait-and-see type of l'empleton, obtained by San Diego from the St. Louis Cardinals in

J had 64 runs batted in.

BA Talks Called 'Informative' NEW YORK (UPI) - In sharp contrast to last week's 24-minute meetg representatives from the NBA Players Association and the league iked for five hours Tuesday in an effort to avert a players' strike threat-

counsel to the players association, characterized the talks as informative. We spen five hours outlining each other's positions," Fleisher said. Our last meeting was not really a meeting. It was more like each party osturing to each other." al The regular season concludes April 17, and the strike threat by the on is considered a pressure tactic to force the league into what the BAPA perceives as serious bargaining. Much of the league's revenue is netated by an increase in television exposure and higher gates during

ix-week playoff period. cAdoo Facing Surgery on Foot

FIGLEWOOD, California (AP) — Bob McAdoo of the Los Angeles ers will undergo surgery on his injured right foot and will be lost to club for two or three weeks, the National Basketball Association

cAdoo, averaging 15 points this season, has missed the Lakers' last unes because of the injury to the fourth toe on his right foot. He was during practice on Feb. 16 but not placed on the injured list until

vratilova, Evert Breeze in Dallas

LAS (AP) - Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd both quick work of their first-round opponents in Tuesday's second of the 1983 Dallas tennis tournamen autiova, the defending champion and the world's top-ranked play-

Sue Barker of England, 6-1, 6-2, while Evert, No. 2 in the world,

Transition

Pacific Coast League.

FOOTBALL
Hollowi Football Le
BUFFALO—Named Al Son

nce Eddle McJunkins II), quarterback, fo HOCKEY

goate, who point them in a Competer, and each with the Atlanesoto North Stars. Assemed Dan Bonor, center, and Uli Isolasson and Phil Sylass. forwards, to New Haven of the American Hockety Leagues, Recalled Warren Holates, center, from New Haven.

All NNESOTA—Traded Ken Solineirs, left wing, to the Defroil Red Wines for a player to be promoted light.

NEW YORK RANGERS—Received Stave Weeks, gootle, from Tuiso of the Central lockey Leogue.

Tuesday's Garage Honore II. Montregis Detroit & Boston S Chicago (AL) 7, Konsas City I Toronto & Minnesoto 4
New York IAL) 7, Texas 6 Chicago (NL-55) 6, Cleveland S nukee ?, Chicago (NL-SS) I and ?, Son Francisco &

Hrbek, in Contract Feud, **Boycotts Twins' Opener**

baseman Kent Hrbek refused to Baltimore in balloting for Rookie play in the team's exhibition open- of the Year. er with the Toronto Blue Jays. The

Twins lost the game, 6-4. Hrbek, who is said to be asking for \$200,000, called the team's latest contract offer "ridiculous."

One of live Twins players still unsigned, Hrbek made the decision to sit out after his agent informed him of morning contract talks with Minnesota, and therefore a big Howard Fox, the team's executive drawing card, was reportedly ofvice president. The other unsigned Twins play-

catcher Tim Landner, outlielder contract was rewritten at midsea-Tom Brunansky and rookie pitcher son, upping his pay to \$43,000.

Paul Gibson. They reportedly are Calvin Griffith, the Twins' waiting to see what Hrbek settles owner, said Tuesday that there was on before negotiating.

Hrbck was originally scheduled

ers are third baseman Gary Gaetti.

but soon after arriving at the field on Tuesday he told Billy Gardner. 567,500 per player.

Hibek, who is not eligible for arriving at the would not that he would not the baseball, averaging just over the baseball averaging just over the baseball averaging just o pruary 1982 in exchange for shortstop Ozzie Smith, hit 247 last season play.

Hrbek, 22, surprised many hy league rules, said he expected to jumping from Class A into the big play Wednesday.

National League PITTSBURGH—Signed Tom Housman Hickor, to a free agent contract with Hawaii

The two sides met in two separate sessions, and Larry Fleisher, general

LOS ANGELES—Amounced that they will keep the NHL rights to Morkus Motisson, godile, who joined them in a contingency

being, to the Derroll near visions as before to be normed letter. NEW JBRSEY—Assigned Letty Floyd, center, to Wichito of the Central Hackey League, Loaned Yvon Vonfour, right wine, to Atlanction of American Hackey League in re-turn for Eamonton's loon of Jeff Crowford, tert wins, to Wichito of the Central Hackey

Exhibition Baseball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

bitration until oext year under

51 9 #50 — 44 14 753 7 38 20 #23 1716 30 30 500 71 27 22 #58 2516

20 40 373 25 Teastay's Results
Cleveland 163, Housian 97 I Free 37, Husian
21; Murphy 22, Balley 131 Allenta 110, Pertions 93 (Wilkins 30, Davis

21: Poxson 22. Nott 17) son 31, Abdul-Jeobor 24; Corroll 27, At. John-

en high-profile Canadian Football Bombers. League players are being wooed by United States Football League officials to play out their options and join the new league.

Running back Cedric Minter of of his teammates - quarterback

quarterbacks Dieter Brock and Dimitri Vassiliev won the race.

Mark Jackson and receiver Rick still has two years left on his Ham-House of the Winnipeg Blue itton contract. "The USFL gives us

contracts prior to the USFL's in-

Zambiasi has been tempted by the Denver Gold, even though he

OSLO (UPI) - Peter Angerer of

a far more attractive option than Zambiasi, a perennial all-star, the CFL does," Zambiasi said.

He said that many of the players. Denver with a better salary as soon including himself, regret that they as I wanted to." Zambiasi said.

"If the USFL existed when I came out of college, I'm sure I would have opted for the USFL instead of the CFL I think fans will

Joey Walters is one prominent former CFL players who joined the USFL in time for its inaugural sea-

land was third in 3:03.52 In a series of one-word answers at the finish line, Stenmark re-iterated that he would not go to Lake Louise, Alberta, for Saturday's final downhill of the season. A high finish in the downhill would be the only way Stenmark could challenge Phil Mahre for the over-

Mahre, commenting on slower times in the second run, said the gates "were a little bit further apart; they were set much more back and forth across the hill. You just had to turn a lot harder, so your speed was decreased." Gerald Ford, the former presi-

class skiing event in the United States except for the Winter Olym-pics at Lake Placid in 1980. race, especially in the United

United States."

titles are nice, too."
Stenmark leads the giant slalom

pere in downhill racing.

B. Sleve Mohre, U.S., 2:0451, 9. Boris Strel, Yugoslavia, 3:0452, 10. Alex Glorgi, Hohy, 3:05,27, 11. Odd Soeril, Narway, 3:05,95, 12. Patrick Lomette, France, 3:06,21, 13. Leanbord Stock, Austria, 2:06,27, 14. Guido Hinterseer, Austria, 2:06,87, 15. Yves Tavernier, France, 2:06,99,

9. Sleve Mahre, U.S., 108. 9. Bojan Krizal, Yugasla

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en 33 21 14 88 263 238
rs 28 30 9 45 264 253
13 43 13 39 191 286
15 44 8 28 218 349

esoto 5, Buttolo 1 (Bellows 128), Bro-

parterson [12], Second 148). Sovard [31];
Sinisate (17]
Edmonton 9, Harritand 4 (Rouistan 2 [18]).
Coffey 2 (23), Hunler [12], Grefzky 3 [62].
Unser 12]: Volcan (4). Lawlets (5), Stoushtan (37), Neuteid (21))
Boston 1), Goutec 5 (Krusheinyski [17],
McNob 3 [18]). K. Crowder 2 [35], Bourque 3 (29), B. Crowder (19), Ferbus (28), Auddiction [36]: Aubry 17], Goute (51], A. Stostny [29].
Richard (7), Polament [21])
Montreal 3, Toronto 3 (Trembloy 2 [26), Lafileur (21); Derlango (11), Harris [15), Anderson (25)]

derson (55)1
Los Angeles 6. Colpary & (Wells (2), Holmes 17). Fox 1341, Ruskowski 112). Okonne 1471, Evans 135; McDonald 157). Beers (5). Histon (14), Briasemon (19))

shriver, Hana Mandlikova, Dianne Fromholtz and Benina Bunge

I Mary Lou Piatek, 6-1, 6-0.

ACROSS

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other day that the bank was going to foreclose oo his house because he was unemployed and could not make his payments. He asked us if we had any ideas.

Tinker said he would go down to the bank with him and see if be could help him out. I tagged along to give Dunaway moral support.

We're here today." Tinker told the vice president, "to restructure Dunaway's loan." "And what exactly does that

mean?" the VP asked. "Dunaway is not able to pay on

his note, and therefore we want to postpone his payments until he gets a joh. "We don't do that."

"The heck you don't," Tinker said. "You people are restructuring loans all the time. You do it with Poland every year. "Poland's a country, Mr. Duna-

way is an individual. "You're doing it for Pan American Airways." "Pan American Airways is a

company,"

"Why isn't Mr. Dunaway entitled to the same treatment you give Poland and Pan Am?"

We can't foreclose on Poland, It would start a panic in world banking circles. And we have to give Pan American a chance, or we'll never see our money again."

"How much does Poland owe you?

"Somewhere in the area of a bil-

lion dollars."
"Well, Mr. Dunaway only owes you \$50,000, and you have a better chance of getting that back from him than you have of getting your billion dollars from Poland."

"You're obviously ignorant as to the way banks operate. When someone owes us \$50,000 we take his house. When someone owes us over a million we have to work something out to make it possible for him to pay us back."

"Then what you are saying is that Mr. Dunaway doesn't owe you enough money to get any respect?"
"Don't put words in my mouth. What I am saying is that we don't Dunaway was white, and I was restructure \$50,000 mortgage shaking. "You shouldn't have loans. It isn't worth our time to

postpone the payments on them." Fair enough." Tinker said. "That's why we've come to see you. replied. "That's the only language

WASHINGTON — Dunaway \$50,000. We're bere to borrow antold Tinker and me the other \$950,000, so we can owe the bank an even million."

was tugging on Tinker's sleeve

The VP said, "You must be crazy to ask for a \$950,000 loan. What kind of collateral can you put up?" "We'll put up the same collateral Mexico and Brazil did to get their

"What do you know about Mexico and Brazil?

"I understand each of them owes you \$500 million and you can't get your money back." Tinker said. "I have it on good authority you are going to loan them more money so they can pay the interest on the money they've already borrowed Mr. Dunaway is willing to work out a similar arrangement. If you loan him the money to pay the interest on his morigage, we won't tell anyone about Brazil and Mexi-

"You can't threaten me." the VP

"That's what you think. According to my information, you have \$4 hillion in loans outstanding to the OPEC countries. Now that the price of oit has plummeted, your OPEC clients have informed you they won't be able to meet their obligations. If word gets out that these loans could be in default. you'll have a run oo your bank that will make the Penn Square debacle look like a church pienic."

"What do you want from me?" the VP said, wiping his forehead with his handkerchief.

"We want you to give Mr. Dunaway the same financial courtesy you extended to Potand. Allow him time to get a job, and don't foreclose on his house until he gets back on bis feet."

"I can't make this decision myself. It will have to go to the Board of Directors." Well, don't take ton long about it," Tinker snarled. "You're not dealing with some banana repub-

When we got out into the street shaking. talked to him like that," I said, "He

was really mad."
"Don't worry about it," Tinker

Viking Vessel

A Danish Museum Is Reconstructing

The Most Meticulous Copy Yet Of a Norse Merchant Ship

By Mimi Mann International Herald Tribune

ROSKILDE. Denmark — From these waters sailed many a Viking ship, through the difficult passage to the sea, and beyond. At this time of the year Roskilde fjord is frozen, hut along its shores men with axes in hand have given birth to what will be a Viking ship called Roar.

"Everything in Project Roar will be right — 1 be tools, the ship, the sail," said Erhard Grimstad. director of the Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde, the ancient capital of Denmark. "You can picture the shape of a

boat when you reconstruct it. hut more important to us is understanding how to huild such a ship and how it managed to sail. It's a real puzzle."

The Roar will be a 44-foot-long oak reproduction of a merchant ship salvaged from the mud at the bottom of Roskilde fjord, reconstructed and put on display in Grimstad's museum.

It won't be a flashy longship, the type of vessel that transported Viking marauders who terrorized much of the known world of a thousand years ago. Viking merchant ships carried gold, swords. polar-bear skins, rope from walrus hair, slaves for harter.

"We chose this ship as a model because she is 75 percent in ber original state, and we have a far better chance of making an accurate replica from her." Grimstad

Project Roar was conceived by Ole Crumlin-Pedersen, inspector for the Viking Ship Museum and the Historical Ship Laboratory of the Danish National Museum in Copenhagen. When Roar makes its debut in the spring of 1984, it will have cost about \$117,000, contributed by the Viking Ship Museum, private donors and foundations.

Similar projects have been attempted elsewhere. The most celebrated was a ship called the Vik-ing, built to show the Norwegian flag at the Chicago World's Fair will be in Danish waters, "then

in 1893, "She sailed to the United States with much ado, but she was not totally accurate," Grimstad said The name Roar was chosen be-

cause of an old Danish saga. As Grimstad tells it: "Once upon a time, there were two Danish kings who were always fighting with one another. Eventually, they decided to end their argument and divide their conquests. King Roar took the land, and King Helde took the sea. One day when King Roar was exploring his dominion, he discovered a boiling spring -'kilde' in Danish. If you speak fast, and put 'Roar' plus 'kilde' together, you have Roskilde.

"Technically, Roskilde was founded by King Harold Bluetooth in the 10th century, but we Danes do tove our stories. We had to call her Roar."

land," he said. He said the project was delayed because of the difficulty in findmains a crucial question. ing the right men and tools.

Soren Vadstup, a Copenhagen architect and the project director. already has huilt two boats in the Viking tradition, which he sails in the summer. He hired more than a dozen artisans, each experienced in Viking boat-huilding.

Vadstup said the question of tools remained a critical point for more than two years, as researchers combed historical records. His men fashioned their tools after original ones found in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

"We actually began work in October, but hy November we realized we would have to start again," Vadstup said. "We had to retrace our steps because we weren't getting the right results. Working with primitive tools is so difficult, and this project is on a very high plane. "What you see along the fjord

today is workmen carving out Roar's keel, If the keel's not right, the boat's not right." When completed, Vadstup

REAL ESTATE

TO RENT/SHARE

EXCEPTIONAL

Vikings for further exploration and phinder. "Because so little is known of

Workmen shape keel for copy of the Viking ship Roar.

maybe we will take her to Eng-

How it will sail, however, re-

"We know almost nothing

about Viking sails," said Grim-

stad, "The five ships we have pre-

served in Roskilde were excavat-

ed from the mouth of a fjord.

They were sunk in late Viking

times and used as a blockade

clever. Before they sank the ships,

they removed everything they could use. We have hulls, but lit-

"But the Vikings were very

Records show that the Viking

ship was slow to evolve. The

Scandinavians seemed content

for centuries to travel short dis-

logs, such as the Als Boat, dating

from around 300 B.C. and found

to the oar. The Nydam Boat

made of oak around A.D. 400

and excavated in 1894, did not

have a proper keel but had the

high stem and stern characteristic

of the Viking age. Later came the

in a Danish bog in 1921.

against the enemy.

the sails used on the Viking boats. I had to start at the source." Vadstup said. "I studied in depth the marks on original boats. "Then I had to think what kind

of sail could have been used. We have pictures on coins, on runic stones and in churches. There is a small bit of material from a Norwegian wreck, and the threads are red and white. Frankit could have been part of a sail, or it could have been a tent. We don't know. The Roar will have a square sail, but we haven't decided what color it will be."

Two Danish experts on sailing ships, Erik and Bent Anderson, tances in boats propelled by oars. hrothers, were called in to exam-In earlier times, they seemed to ine what few sail fragments rehave used dugouts or hollowed main. Two samples in Grimstad's museum show a striking similarity between the fabric of a sail from a 12th-century Viking boat and a Norwegian ship that went Eventually, the boats became down 100 years ago.
"We think the material used larger, and the paddle gave way

for the Viking sail was wool," Grimstad said, "You must under-stand that it's not the wool of today we're talking about, because processed wool is not strong enough. Primitive Viking sheep sail, and the advantage it gave the

had -long hair, down to the ground. Underneath this was an incredibly strong layer of wool, sort of a liner. If you take this liner, and mix it with tar, you really bave fantastic strength." The search for wool is concen-

trated in Wales, Norway and on the Swedish island of Gotland, where such a pure variety of Viking sheep is thought to exist.
There really should be such sheep still around, and we've sent the brothers Anderson to find them." Grimstad said.

Gotland is a reservoir for researchers. There, Vikings and family members carved pictures and inscriptions on large boulders deposited during the last Ice Age.

The picture stones give glimpses into the everyday life of Viking. The earliest stones, from the fifth and sixth centuries, feature mystical objects, but many of the later stones display Viking ships. These later stones appear to

verify the evolution of the Scandinavian ship from rowboat to sailing vessel. Sails did not appear on the stones until the eighth century, the start of the Viking era.

Grimstad said he hopes Project Roar will unravel some of the mysteries about how the Norsemen built and sailed their ships.

"I love the Vikings. I've always loved the Vikings," he said, "but we all have myths about Vikings. You know: hine eyes, blond hair, curly beard, sword at side, horned helmet in place, mead in hand,

"The Viking was a human being like you and me. He had the same two problems we have: housing and food. He was first a farmer, and then a warrior." Grimstad said despite the im-

age, a horned helmet never has been found, although helmets have turned up with nose protec-

"We have a real problem here in the museum, because children who come here want me to tell them the myths of the Viking," he said. "When I tell them the Vikings didn't wear horned helmets; they won't accept it. The children home and research and soon discover there is a tiny picture of a Viking — helmet and all — on the side of a Norwegian Viking. burial ship.

"They write and say I'm wrong and they can prove it. Well, what

PEOPLE

Debbie Reynolds Returns to Musical

Contrary to her doctor's wisker Debbie Reynolds returned to the Broadway musical "Woman of the Year" because she said the show was in danger of closing unless business picked up. Reynolds, 50 collapsed during the manner last Saturday and was taken to a hospital by paramedics. Dr. Lenis Travis, a neurologist at Roosevelt Hospital, said Reynolds had as episode of acute annesia which "is thought to involve a lack of blood flow to the brain." Trave called the condition transient glob al amnesia and said it was not like ly to recur, but he recommended the stay home. Reynolds replaced Raquel Welch in the show Feb. 13

Shepard Stone, 74, director of the Aspen Institute in Berlin, will be made a honorary citizen of Berlin March 24. He is the second American to receive the honor, which will be bestowed by the mayor, Richard was be bestowed by the mayor, Richard was Weizsäcker. The other was General Lucius D. Clay, who as military governor of the U.S. zone in Germany supervised the Berlin airlift and later was President John F. Kennedy's personal representa-tive in West Berlin, The Berlin Ap-pen Institute is the European branch of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, based in the United States. . . Jacob K. Jarits, 78, the former Republican senator from New York, received the Charles Evans Hughes Gold Medal "for courageous leadership in governmental, civic and humanitarian affairs" from the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The British novelist Graham Greene, 78, docsn't want anyone thinking he arrived at riches easily, or early. The author of "Brighton Rock" and "The Power and the Glory" says he wrote for 20 years before earning enough from writing to live on. In a mild rebuke to The Tunes of London, Greene said in a letter that it was not unil 1949, when he was 45, that I was able to rely on my novels alone."
The Times had referred to the 'vast sales' of his early novels. Greene has written more than 20 novels, along with short stories, plays, film scripts and an autobiography. From his home in Antibes, France, Greene wrote to the paper, "I had been in debt to my publishers for nearly 10 years when at last I broke even in 1938 with Brighton

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